INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies ?

VOL. XVII NO. 282– BOMBAY, FRIDAY NOVEMBER 29, 1929 ONE ANNA

JUDGE'S HOSTILITY TO SARDA ACT

ANGLO-SOVIET DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

No Exact Date Yet Fixed For Exchange Of Ambassadors.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Rugby.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, replied to several questions regarding the resumption of relations with Russia. He said that he was not yet able to give the exact date on which the British Ambassador to Russia and the Soviet Ambassador to this country would enter upon their duties. He assured the questioner that the members of the British Embassy at Moscow would enjoy the same diplomatic privileges, as would be granted to members of the Soviet Embassy in this country. They would indeed enjoy the usual diplomatic privileges. He denied that in his discussions with representatives of the Soviet Republic any reference was made to financial assistance.

VIOLATION OF PEACE PACT.

The Foreign Secretary was asked whether, seeing that certain hostile acts had been committed by the Union of Soviet Republics against the Republic of China, and both parties having signed the Kellogg Pact, he would consider bringing this breach of the Pact before the Governments that had attached their signatures to the Pact, with a view to bringing about a peaceful agreement. Mr. Henderson replied that the Kellogg Pact provided no machinery for dealing with any case of infraction or apparent infraction of its terms, but merely stated in the Preamble, that any signatory which might thereafter seek to promote its national interests by resort to war, would be denied the benefits furnished by that Treaty. He understood that the Chinese Government might appeal to the League of Nations. The Covenant of the League provided the machinery for dealing with such an appeal and he thought that it would be best to await developments in this direction in the first place.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, asked whether any communication had passed between the United States Government and the British Government on this subject, and whether any suggestion was made by the United States Government for common representations to Russia against any breach of the Kellogg Pact. Mr. Henderson replied that in early days communications on this matter did pass, and he had informed the House at that time, that we were prepared to participate in any joint action calculated to bring this dispute to a peaceful termination. He thought that since then no further communication had been received, but that a communication had come from another Government, and if joint action could be taken, we were prepared to participate.

JOINT ACTION.

Sir Austen Chamberlain asked, would Mr. Henderson consider if it would not be proper for the afterwards distributed the pro-Government to initiate fresh negotiations with the United States Government on the subject. Mr. Henderson replied: "I can only say that the matter was under consideration this very morning. As I have intimated, we are prepared to take part in joint action. I will consider the question whether we ought to initiate that action."

A member asked if it was not possible to adopt other machinery than the League of Nations. Mr. Henderson replied: "The action I was contemplating was not action associated with the League of Nations in the first instance, but joint action by the signatories of the Kellogg Pact, who include both Russia and the United States."

WAY OUT OF SINO-SOVIET CONFLICT.

—:o:—

APPEAL TO LITVINOFF.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Moscow.—According to the Tass Agency, Marshal Chang-Hsueh-Liang wired to M. Litvinoff, Acting Soviet Foreign Minister, proposing restoration of pre-conflict situation with regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway and also reinstatement of the former Manager and Assistant Manager of the Railway. M. Litvinoff has wired his consent. He proposes that a Chinese representative should be sent to Habarovsk to discuss with the representative of the Soviet Foreign Commissariat details of the proposals and also arrange a Soviet-Chinese Conference.—Reuter.

Navjivan Press A National Institution.

MAHATMA MAKES TRUST DEED AND HANDS IT OVER TO PUBLIC.

Propaganda For Khadi, Unity And Hindi In View.

AHMEDABAD, Nov.28.

Mr. Gandhi has made a trust deed for the Navjivan printing Press, from which are published the "Navjivan" (in Gujarati and Hindi) and "Young India" (in English), making the whole property, worth about one lakh of rupees, public property. Messrs Vallabhbhai Patel, Jamnalal Bajaj, Kaka Kalelkar, Mahadev Desai and Mohanlal Bhatt, Manager of the Press, are made the Trustees, with power to add. They have to conduct the institution with the object of preaching non-violence for the attainment of Swaraj, doing propaganda work for Khadi, the removal of untouchability, communal unity, cow protection through dairies, etc., the elevation of women, the establishment of Hindi as a national language by undermining the unnatural position which English has occupied in the country, and publishing newspapers and books for the social religious economic and political progress of the people. In books, newspapers and leaflets published from this institution, advertisements are not to be accepted and no printing work is to be done which may contravene the object of the institution. All activities of the institution should always be conducted on a self-supporting basis.

ALL-INDIA T. U. CONGRESS.

—:o:—

President-Elect Opens. Baby Show.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Nov. 28.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President-elect of the Trade Union Congress, arrived here this morning for opening this year's Health and Baby Show Exhibition Week.

Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan said the special solicitude for the health of the mother and baby might furnish inexhaustible source of philanthropic inspiration. He appealed to the people to spread the knowledge of health and hygiene everywhere; place skilled medical aid within the reach of every expectant mother and save babies from ravages of disease.—A. P

MR. MRINALKANTI BOSE LEAVES CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Sjt. Mrinalkanti Bose, President, Bengal Trade Union and a large number of delegates are leaving to-morrow for Nagpur to attend the All-India Trade Union Congress.—Free Press.

POLICE BAN ON MILL WORKERS' MEETING.

CANCELLATION OF ORDER.

It is notified in the "Bombay Government Gazette," published on Thursday that the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel, with effect from November 26, the Government Order in the Home Department No. S.D.-1120, dated June 24, extending the operation of the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, dated June 15, which prohibited assemblies of more than five persons in certain specified places in the City of Bombay.

Bengal Governor's Tour.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Accompanied by the Hon. Lady Jackson, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal will leave Calcutta on December 3rd and visit Malda, Murshidabad and Plassey, he will return to Calcutta on December 6th.

His Excellency to-day presided over a first-aid demonstration held by the St. John's Ambulance Association at Galstaun Park and phies. The Hon. Lady Jackson was also present on the occasion —A. P.

"CITY OF ROME" DISASTER.

—:o:—

Report Of Defects Denied.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. Lees, the Under-Secretary for Air said that the Air Ministry had no information that defects had been reported in the seaplane "City of Rome" prior to its loss off Spezia. The Air Ministry's regulations required that the public transport aircraft should be inspected by a licensed ground engineer and certified as safe before each day's flight. He had been informed that this requirement was fulfilled in the present case. There was every presumption that the "City of Rome" was in proper flying condition, but Mr. Thomson would wish to wait for conclusion of the Italian authorities investigation in case anything should emerge regarding that.—Reuter.

SAFED RIOTS ECHO.

—:o:—

9 Arabs Sentenced To Death.

Haifa.—Nine Arabs have been sentenced to death and two to fifteen years' imprisonment for murdering a Jewish family in Safed during the recent disturbances.—Reuter.

A CASE FROM MADRAS.

—:o:—

Boy Of 12 Allowed To Marry.

SEVERE COMMENT BY HIGH COURT JUDGE.

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

"It is a pamphlet on early marriage and betrays a lack of judicial decorum and balance", was the severe comment made by Mr. Justice Venkata Subba Rao in allowing the appeal preferred against the sanction given by the District Judge of East Godavari permitting the marriage of a rich boy under Ward aged 12 to a girl of 11.

EARLY MARRIAGE IN BOY'S INTEREST.

The District Judge had suggested that he considered early marriage of the boy desirable as the Sarda Act would come into force from April next. If the Bill had not been passed, he would have hesitated to allow the marriage, but as it had been passed, it would take a number of ears for the boy to get married and in the meanwhile, being enormously rich, he might fall into evil ways. From the point of the Ward's health and morals he sanctioned the marriage.

Mr. Justice Venkata Subba Rao in criticising this judgment, said that if Judges from the Bench show open hostility to the Sarda Act with which they are not probably in sympathy, the result would be disastrous.—Free Press.

DR. DRUMMOND SHIELS TO GO?

—:o:—

PREMIER ON HORNS OF DILEMMA.

LONDON, Nov. 28

Owing to an anomalous position which has arisen from the fact that under the present Government, through oversight, there are seven Under-Secretaries in the House of Commons whereas it transpires that law only permits six, it has been suggested that the Under-Secretaryship for India may be transferred from Dr. Drummond Shiels to one of the few Socialist Peers who are not already office-holders.

It is rumoured that as a solution of the difficulty Mr. MacDonald was prepared to offer Peerage to Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, Under-Secretary for Dominions. The latter, however, does not desire to leave Commons.—Reuter.

COMPANY DIRECTOR RESIGNS.

—:o:—

Filing Petition Of Bankruptcy.

LONDON SENSATION

SEQUEL TO DEPRECIATION OF HOLDINGS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

There is another sensation in the financial world, Mr. Henry Spencer Horne, one of the most prominent Company Directors of the City having resigned his directorships, and intimated that owing to exceptional depreciation of his holdings he is filing a petition of bankruptcy. Mr Horne was director, "interalia" of the Anglo-Foreign Newspapers, Limited, the Carmelite Trust, Limited, and the British Cement Products and Finance Limited. One of Mr. Horne's associates states that the position of the Companies in which Mr. Horne is interested is in no way affected financially. The Cement Products have issued a statement that under their Articles of Association they are obliged to accept resignation, but the Company's financial position is not affected thereby. Another of Mr. Horne's Companies, the Allied Cement Manufacturers, has issued a similar statement.—Reuter.

"WON'T STAND BULLYING."

—:o:—

Reply To British Medical Council.

DR. DESHMUKH'S STATEMENT.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D., F.R.C.S., (Eng.) President, All India Medical Association in a statement to the "Chronicle" says:

"The threat of the General Medical Council as voiced through its President is meaningless bullying. I think neither the Indian Universities, nor we of the Indian Medical profession are going to be cowed down by the unreasonableness of the G.M.C. If the G.M.C. is so keen on the claim of efficiency, in the name of which, a commissioner is to be imposed on us, then it should be made compulsory in the British Isles, for all medical students to attend at least 20 cases of plague, 20 cases of cholera, and 20 cases each of such other tropical diseases as are likely to be treated by them, when they come over to the Tropics.

I hope the legislatures, Central as well as Provincial, will value this threat for what it is worth. Only 90 places are reserved for Indians, out of a total of 302 places for civil employment in the I.M.S.; and 94 places are open to both Europeans and Indians out of 243 officers the rest being reserved for Europeans who have had no experience in Tropical diseases when they appeared for their final examination. These posts for Indians are not filled in one year. Putting it at its maximum the average number of posts which could be filled up per year could never exceed 15; indeed they would be less than 10.

Should this assault on India's self-respect be tolerated by the Indian Universities and Indian legislatures?

LINER COLLIDES WITH CAR FERRY.

—:o:—

Accident In New York Harbour.

NEW YORK, November 28.

The liner "Mauretania" collided late last night with a car ferry near the Robbins Reef, New York Harbour.

The liner has entered a quarantine. It is reported that the liner sustained no damage and the ferry was badly battered.

LATER.

"The "Mauretania" had just stated for Europe with a heavy passenger list of 870 when the impacted into car ferry so violently that 10 goods cars were hurled overboard.

The crew of the "Mauretania" launched a lifeboat to rescue the crew of the car ferry, but th elatter remained afloat and was towed to the Staten Island.

The examination of the liner revealed two holes in the bows which however, it is hoped, will not prevent the resumption of the voyage to-day.—Reuter.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER.

—:o:—

Leaves London For India.

LONDON, November 28.

Sir George Schuster has concluded his Conference with the Simon Commission and has left for Marseilles where he will embark on s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" accompanied by Lady Schuster.

Passengers by "Kaisar-i-Hind" include Sir Edwin Lutyens, Sir C. A. Tegart, Sir T. R. Wynne, Tikkaraja of Kapurthala, Mr. S. T. Sheppard, Editor, "Times of India" Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Malik Sultan Khan (Chess Champion). —Reuter.

BIBLE QUOTED IN SUPPORT OF REVOLUTION!

"If Christ & Buddha Were Revolutionaries I Am One."

JHABWALLA'S ARGUMENTS.

MEERUT, Nov. 28.

Mr. Langford James, Senior Crown Counsel, in the alleged conspiracy case is indisposed with a mild attack of phlebitis. He has been medically advised to take rest for 10 to 15 days. It is expected that he will not be able to sum up the prosecution case.

In his absence Mr. J. P. Mitter, Special Public Prosecutor and junior counsel, will argue and sum up the case on the completion of Jhabwala's statement.

POOR HARMLESS CREATURES.

"I consider Truth and God above law and the Government of India and I want to convey to the ears of our prosecutors that we who are termed as conspiratorial gang are but poor harmless creatures working for the salvation of humanity" said Jhabwalla continuing his statement before. Mr. Milner White, Special Magistrate. Jhabwalla's statement has already occupied eight hours.

Jhabwalla declared he wrote a long letter to the arresting Magistrate (Laughter),—after his arrest, which contained an unvarnished and plain tale of honest and sincere worker, unclogged by any cobwebs of law, jury, judge, trial etc. He desired that the statement should go in as a defence exhibit.

THE "CANINE COMMUNITY"

Jhabwalla entreated the Magistrate not to place wholehearted trust in the C. I. D. which, he declared, belonging to the canine community (laughter) lacking a sense of duty and lacking education and cleverness. He characterised Government as a soulless machinery which mistakenly requisitioned the services of such men. He said Kasle's presence was shown at the Jharia session of the Trade Union Congress while he knew perfectly well that Kasle was in Bombay at that time.

WITH CHAMERS AND BIBLE.

Holding a Chambers dictionary in his left hand and a Bible in his right hand, Jhabwalla delivered a long discourse on the meaning and implication of the word "revolution".

According to universal conception and as defined by the dictionary, Jabwalla said "revoution" meant an act of revolting a motion which caused a change of State. The word, therefore, meant a process of change. God had created man in His own image. Man thereafter became various in form, various in thought, various in religion, various in caste, various in creed, and so forth. But the central fact of eternal impress of God upon man had remained.

BACK TO PRE-HISTORIC TIMES.

Jhabwalla then began to refer to the pre-historic times, but the Magistrate pointed out that the conspiracy went back only to 1925. Jhabwalla explained that unless the whole fact of the revolution was expained from pre-historic times he felt himself on unsafe grounds. The Magistrate asked Jhabwalla to be brief and the latter agreed.

IF EDWARD I CAME TO LIFE.

Jhabwalla declared that the Aryan stock which had grown into different races, led away by different forces or circumstances, different spiritual guidances and different mental currents and economic pressures had remained the same. The British Constitution had also remained the same, although different and revolutionary changes had taken place. If Edward I who founded the British Parliament in 1245 were to come back to-day and find Parliament in the hands of the present Labour Cabinet of which one member was a son of a taxi-driver he would undoubtedly exclaim: "Revolution, revoluton, revolution."

REVOLUTION UNALTERABLE LAW.

Yet, proceeded Jhabwalla. Great Britain was there, Parliament was there, the British Constitution was there and the Cabinet and the King Emperor were there. This was nothing but revolution. Revolution meant nothing but change for progress. Revolution was an unalterable law of God. It was a physical change. Alluding to matters religious and emphasising the presence of Bible in his hands, Jhabwalla declared if Christ and Buddha who had changed the thought of society were revolutionaries he himself was one. This unalterable fact of revolution, he said, was like the pillar of Fire of the time of Moses inviting and guiding waverers and weary travellers, namely, humanity in the desert of world."—A. P.

NEVER BELIEVED IN CULT OF BOMB AND PISTOL.

Jhabwalla continuing his statement said to dissolve the fury of any tyrant penance, mercy and love are the best weapons. In modern politics such a weapon is known in the significant words used by Mahatma Gandi, namely, "Satyagraha". He refused to believe in the creed of bombs, pistols, shooting of Police Officers, and looting of Banks to achieve freedom of India.

In regard to the reference made in his speeches to Soviet Republic of Russia, he emphasised that so far as the toiling masses are concerned certain economic conditions prevalent there are applicable to India also where the masses are similarly placed. He further suggested that persons who say that conditions in Russia are too bad, and those who say just the opposite are the persons who are to be sent there. In the absence of any reliable literature about the real state of affairs in Russia, those who yearn after truth like himself have to depend upon scrappy information published in journals interested in Labour.

ALWAYS A CONGRESSMAN.

Explaining his conception of independence, he narrated his connection with the Indian National Congress as president of a Bombay Ward Committee, and as member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and how he narrowly missed the A. I. C. C. last year. He reiterated his deep affection and admiration for the past and present Congress leaders especially Mahatma Gandhi, whom he regards as his living Guru, and whose "Young India" and other publications he has been still drawing inspiration through some of the copies brought over to Meerut by the "benevolent" Searching Officer from his house. Whatever conclusions which may be arrived at the Lahore Congress will be binding on him.

At this stage the court adjourned till to-morrow, when Jhabwalla's examinaton will be continued.—Free Press.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 5.

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
30 Nov.	Moreа ..	ALL VESSELS NOW SAIL DIRECT FROM BOMBAY WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT AT ADEN	10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,068
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		12,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,611
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			16,572
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		10,602
11 „	Ranpura ..		16,568
18 „	Rajputana*.		16,650
25 „	Ranchi ..		20,847
1 Feb	Mooltan x ..		10,954
8 „	Morea ..		10,946
15 „	Mantua* ..		
22 „	Viceroy of India		12,000
			20,837
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		11,518
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		10,602
15 „	Razmak@ ..		16,601
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,088
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,650
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,619
12 „	Rawalpindi*		10,946
17 „	Morea(Extra)		10,602
19 „	Razmak ..		11,000
25 „	Malwa* ..		16,572
26 „	Narkunda* ..		
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 „	Malwa ..		11,000
19 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea ..		10,946
9th „	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th „	Narkundax ..		16,578
23rd „	Razmak ..		10,852
30th „	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
30th Nov ..	Dumana ..	8,427
19th Dec ..	Dumala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Dumala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£66	£105
C	[illegible]	£98

SHIPPING.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
4th Dec.	Mirzapore*	Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
20th June	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
15th „	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
29th „	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 about		
29th Nov	Varela ..	Basrah via Karachi
30th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O'Mandvi.
2nd Dec	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder. P'Okha & O'Mandvi.
4th Dec	Barpeta ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G. Ports
4th Dec.	Karapara .	East & South Africa.
20th „	Eilora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	-- --	@11 Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5848	2 Dec.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	-- --	@25 Dec
*Tokiva Maru ..	6 2	16 Dec.	30 „
Tokushima Maru	5976	21 Dec	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	-- --	@ 8 Jan
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec	13 Jan
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@ 22 „
Tottori Maru ..	5933	15 Jan.	29 Jan.
Yoneya Maru ..	5274	19 Jan.	2 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec.	12 Jan.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	9 Jan.	26 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	5 Jan.	12 Jan.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	29 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CHIKALWADI LANE, TARDEO, KNOWN AS "JAVJI BUILDINGS."

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1926 (Laxmibai, widow of Narayan Tukaram Chowdhari and others vs. Pandurang Jawji Chowdhari and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judge's order dated the 11th April, 1929 Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will (THIS DAY) FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land (the cess whereof has now been redeemed) together with the buildings, tenements and chawls standing thereon known as "Javji Buildings" situated on the Northern side of Chikalwadi Lane, admeasuring about 7556 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 332, etc., New No. 1385, Old Survey No. 114, New Survey No. 7026, Cadastral Survey, No. 310 Tardeo Division, and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward Nos. 3715-16 to 3719 (3), Street No. 19 to 23B and bounded on the East by the property of Madan Bhawanji, on the West by the property of Liladhar Haridas, on the North by the property of Ruttonji Rustomji and on the South by Chikalwadi Road.

The propperty realizes a monthly rent of about Rs. 4,883.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE PICTURE WORTH SEEING AGAIN, AND AGAIN!
THE FIRE BRIGADE
10 Parts
Starring
MAY McAVOY
CHARLES RAY
TO-MORROW
M-G-M'S LAVISH MASTERPIECE
ALL IN COLOUR
THE VIKING
DON'T MISS IT!

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words
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ONE ANNA

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Clock Tower, DELHI.
A R1974

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET for Christians and Israels only. Airy single and double rooms, electric lights. Seth Cassum Mamad Mitha's New Chawls. Apply on premises to MEHTAJI.
C R2030

MEDICAL.

DEADLY PYORRHEA, Toothache, Gumboils etc., cured by PYRO-KILL, a well-known infallible herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Orders executed in strict rotation. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK CO., Kashmir.
T R2011

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.
M 32979

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE DELHI —Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Ss., M.B.H., M. S. E. H. and M. S. E., etc.
R1922

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on MONDAY, the 2nd December, 1929, at 12 noon (S.T.) at the registered office of the Association, situated at 16 Shaik Memon Street, Bombay, to transact the business following:—

(1) To consider the Notice of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., regarding the meeting to be held on 3rd December, 1929, in the matter of the time of appeals;
(2) To consider the question of Trading Hours at Sewri; and to pass the necessary resolutions thereupon.

By order of the Committee,
B. G. TALIWALA,
Hon. Secretary.
27th November, 1929.
33170

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

COLONIAL SHARE REGISTRATION OFFICE.

THE DIRECTORS propose to recommend at the 19th Annual General Meeting to be held on the 10th December next in London, payment of a Final Dividend at the rate of 5d. per Share, free of Income Tax, and have fixed the rate of exchange for payment of this Dividend in India at 1s. 5-25|32d. which will give 4 annas 6 pies per share.

The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be payable on the 29th January, 1930, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 17th December, 1929.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 31st December, 1929, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 28th November, 1929.
By Order,
S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.
33175

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SHORT CAUSE.

Suit No. 1866 of 1929

NOORBAI, daughter of Mahomed and wife of Habib Usman, residing at Jetpur in Kathiawar. ... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) HAJI ADAM HAJI KARIM and (2.) HAJI VALI HAJI KARIM residing and carrying on business in Bombay in the name and style of Haji Karim Noormahomed and also in the name and style of Haji Adam Haji Karim in Bombay at Kasai Moholla, (3.) HABIB OSMAN MEMON, of Jetpur Halai Mahomedan, residing at Jetpur. (4.) HAJI JUSAB ALI MAHOMED HALAI, MEMON, carrying on business at Bombay at Kasai Moholla. ..... Defendants.

To,
HAJI ADAM HAJI KARIM and HAJI VALI HAJI KARIM
The first and second defendants abovenamed.

The Plaintiff has filed the above suit in the above Court against you praying for a declaration that the moneys standing to her account in the hands of you the 1st and 2nd defendants belong to her and that the 3rd defendant has no interest therein, that the attachment levied on the said moneys by the 4th defendant is bad in law and otherwise of no effect as against her, that the defendants 1 and 2 be ordered to pay her the sum of Rs. 5,036-5-3 and further interest and for costs and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 22nd day of January, 1930, at quarter past eleven O'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the said day, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated the 25th day of September, 1929.

E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
33180

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Bai BHOORBAI widow of Hiralal Motilal Bohra applied for Share Certificates Nos: 3623 to 3626 for 100 shares standing in the name of Late Mr. Hiralal Motilal Bohra bearing shares Nos: 37118 to 37217 of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay which are lost, misplaced, or stolen from her custody. Unless any objection is received by the said Company within a fortnight from to-day, new share certificaste will be issued to the above applicant.

(Sd). JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.
Fort, Bombay.
28-11-1929.
R. 2035.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 306 of 1929.

TOKERSEY OOKEDA .. Plaintiff
vs.
KHIMJI MOTIBHAI and others .... Defendants.

To,
Bai SUNDRABAI, widow of Shivji Bhimji.

The 5th Defendant herein.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit against you and the other Defendants for a declaration that the partnership of the firm of Motibhai Bachan and Co. was dissolved on 12th November, 1928, and that the partnership affairs be wound up and for accounts Receiver and other relief as mentioned in the plaint and that this suit is fixed for hearing and final disposal on the 11th day of December, 1929.

You are hereby summoned to appear on the day aforesaid at the High Court of Bombay at 11 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon in person or by Advocate and that in default of your appearance on that day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1929.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
33174.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ASGARALLY TYEBALLY, of Bombay, Bohra Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, charge, trust, maintenance, residence, easements or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be deemed and considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (being Plot No. 240 in the Town Planning Scheme No. 2) with the messuages, tenements and building and the shed standing thereon, admeasuring 3,430 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Ville Parle, formerly Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, now in Bombay Suburban District, registered under Serial No. 15, Pot No. 1 and bearing Entry No. 189 C and Survey No. 16, Pot No. 1, and bearing Entry No. 190 C formerly in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-District Bandra, now in Bombay Suburban District, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the land being Plot No. 241 in the said scheme, on the North, West and South by public Road.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1929.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
32174

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9 P. M.
THE GUJERATI AMATEURS.
Present.
Kakani Shashi
A Social Comedy
By K. M. MUNSHI.
Booking at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE DOCTOR'S SECRET.
A Paramount All talking picture?
WITH
RUTH CHATTERTON
H. B. WARNER.
ROBERT EDESON.
FILMED WITH A PERFECT SPEAKING CAST.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 AND 10 P.M.
ROWINA and DANDOLO
Acrobatic Dancers
In a Complete change of Programme
In conjunction with
THE RETURN OF THE RAT
Featuring IVOR NOVELLO.
an all British Production.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 5-30 P. M.
ITALIAN GRAND OPERA Co.
FAREWELL MATINEE
Including Excepts
From The Seasons Repertoire.
Booking at Rose & Co.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
NEXT SATURDAY
The Screen's Most Romantic Figure—Daring, Dashing:
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his First
TALKING PICTURE:
THE IRON MASK
SEQUEL TO THE "THREE MUSKETEERS"
A UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE
FOR THE FIRST TIME
YOU'LL HEAR—
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
SPEAK DIRECTLY
TO YOU.
Stirring Romantic Drama of Great Heroisms and Magnificent Friendships!
BOOK EARLY PLAN OPEN.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.
will present
from 30th November, 1929.
An All Star Serial
"THE CHINATOWN MYSTERY"
with
Francis Ford—Joe Bonomo
Sheldon Lewis-Grace Cunard
Rosemary Theby—Francis Ford Jr.
DON'T MISS IT!

THE RIALTO
The Last Day at 6-30, 8-15& 10p.m
A Comedy Riot Built Around the Army of Occupation
BUCK PRIVATES
Starring
LYA de PUTTI
MALCOLM McGREGOR.
TO-MORROW
MILTON SILLS
in the first National Drama of carnival life.
THE BARKER

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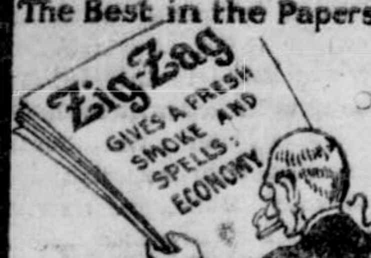
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready. Semi-transparent. Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers


DIARY for 1930.
Please Apply with 4 Annas Postage Stamps for our most handsome Diary for 1930, full of useful information.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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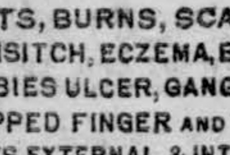
LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION.
Substitute for real Diamonds.

Excels even Genuine Diamonds in Glittering. Proof against Fire, Steel File, and Nitric Acid. Cut Glasses like Genuine Diamonds.
Price Rs. 10 per carat.
Catalogue Free.
AMERICAN CHEMICAL DIAMOND CO.,
General Muthiah Mudaly Street, MADRAS.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE
The Charm of Indian Beauty
FUL DANANA OIL
NOGIC... BOMBAY

GOOD NIGHT!
Say it with a cup of Rowntree's Cocoa.
Its delicious flavour soothes the tired nerves, and it assists healthy, unbroken sleep.
Rowntree's Cocoa
It's Right – if its Rowntree's

SHAW FRIEND & CO'S
NIM OINTMENT

REGISTERED TRADE MARK
SURE CURE FOR
CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, DHOBISITCH, ECZEMA, BILSTER SCABIES ULCER, GANGRENE, CHAPPED FINGER AND TOES, PILES EXTERNAL & INTERNAL ALSO DOGS MANGE AND ANY STUBBORN SORE ON ANIMALS.
As. 8 PER POT.
SHAW FRIEND & Co.
P. O. JHAJHA, E. I. R.
DIST. MONGHYR.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The Bay depression has moved northeastwards and is apparently intensifying with its centre this morning within one hundred miles of latitude fourteen degrees north longitude eighty-five degrees east.

The weather has been dry over the country.

A western disturbance is travelling eastwards through Persia and is causing clouds along the frontier.

Forecast Rainfall is likely to extend along the Frontier and North Madras Coast.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Dr. Sherwood Eddy's public lecture on "Sex and Youth", Sydenham College, 2-40 p.m., the Vice-Chancellor of the College presiding.

Mr. J. M. Mehta's lecture on "Principles of Capital Levy", at Y. M. H. A. Hall, Girgaum Back Road, Prof. C. N. Vakil presiding.

Ladies' Music Conference, Jinnah Hall, 4 p.m., Mrs. Shuffi C. Tyabji presiding.

LADIES' MUSIC CONFERENCE:—The Second Session of the Ladies Music Conference of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be opened to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S. T). at the Jinnah Memorial Hall Girgaum Back Road, when Mrs. Shuffi C. Tyabji will preside.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED:—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from Bombay of 23rd instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of the 21st instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day.

LATE MR. NAROTTAM MORARJI:—A meeting of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association has passed a resolution placing on record "the manifold services rendered by Sheth Narottam Morarji to the cause of Indian Insurance Companies in that all the business controlled by him was wholly transferred to Indian Insurance Companies".

POSTAL NOTICES:—The Tardeo Post Office will be moved to the new premises in Gool Mansions in the same locality from the 1st prox. (Dec.).

The Mazgaon post office will be shifted from the existing premises to Yusuf Building on Mount Road, from the 1st prox. (Dec.).

MR. MEHTA'S LECTURE:—Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will deliver a public lecture on 'The Principle of Capital Levy' to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Hall of the Y. M. Hindu Association, Girgaum Back Road, when Prof. C. N. Vakil will preside.

DR. EDDY'S LECTURE:—Dr. Sherwood Eddy of the Yale University will deliver the postponed lecture to the students of the Sydenham College on "Sex and Youths" to-day (Friday) at 2-40 p.m., in the College premises. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

DOWN WITH GAMBLING:—Under the auspices of the Lokmanya Tilak Mandal, a public meeting will be held in Gopal Hirji Wani's Chawl, at Chinchpokly to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S T.) when Mr. S. K. Patil will speak on "Abolition of Gambling", Shet Govindrao Yashavantrao Shinde will preside.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

—:o:—

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 22nd inst., is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation, 184.25.28 Reserve-coin and bullion:—In India, Silver coin 108.51.76 Gold bullion 32.22.34, Silver bullion 3.88.75, Securities (purchase price) In India 36.31.77, In England 3.30.66.

DEATH OF NEPAL'S PREMIER

—:o:—

SIR DENY'S BRAY'S CONDOLENCE.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

Sir Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary, in a condolence message over the death of Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung says Nepal has lost an illustrious statesman and India a staunch ally."—A. P.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

It has been definitely decided to hold the next session of the Chamber of Princes between 25th February and 1st March 1930 (both days' inclusive).—A. P.

OKHA PORT.

—:o:—

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date November 27th:—S. S. Sturmfels (Lines Hansa, Agents Messrs. Lionel Edwards Ltd. Bombay), arrived at Port Okha on 27th with 943 tons of cargo.—A. P.

SHILOTRI BANK SCANDAL

—:o:—

Alleged Fraud Regarding Large Securities.

Before Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court, a notice of motion was made by the liquidator of the Shilotri Bank for the appointment of a Receiver for certain securities, Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 4,27,000, claimed to be the property of the Bank. The first defendant is Mrs. Peele, while the third defendant is Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri, formerly Managing Director of the Bank who is now in jail. The Bank was taken into liquidation in April 1928 by an order of the High Court, and the plaintiff was appointed the liquidator.

The plaintiff stated that in his investigations into the Bank's affairs, he found that the Shilotri Bank deposited Rs. 80,000 G. P. Notes (3-1/2 p.c.) with Imperial Bank as a security for certain loan, and again further G. P. Notes of Rs. 30,000 in April 1924. These remained with the Imperial Bank till June 1924 when they were released and re-endorsed in favour of the Shilotri Bank. Same day, it was alleged, the 3rd defendant (Dr. Prabhakar) re-endorsed the same in favour of himself and the 3rd defendant, and the same were placed in the safe deposit vault of the Imperial Bank in their joint names. After the 3rd defendant was sentenced for fraud in connection with the Bank's affairs, the 1st and 3rd defendants transferred the securities in the joint names of 1st and 2nd defendants.

The liquidator claimed that the securities really belonged to the Bank, and were fraudulently converted by the 3rd defendant.

THE DEFENCE.

The claim was denied by the first and second defendants. They stated that the third defendant Mrs. Peele, before her marriage with Capt. Peele, was the wife of the late Dr. Joshi who died in 1920 leaving a widow (Mrs. Peele) and a minor daughter. The 3rd defendant was a friend of the Joshi family and used to manage the property of Dr. Joshi. G. P. Notes of Rs. 1,10,000 were purchased from the estates of Dr. Joshi and, therefore, really belonged to the 1st defendant (Mrs. Peele) and her daughter. The daughter is now in England for education, and her expenses were being met from the income of these securities, and if a receiver was appointed, it would take away her only source of maintenance and education.

The defendants submitted no "prima facie" case had been made out for the appointment of a receiver.

After hearing arguments of counsel, which lasted for the whole day, his Lordship reserved judgment.

WITHDRAWAL OF G. K. UNION'S RECOGNITION.

—:o:—

(Contiued from page 3.)

got an extensive hold on the workers? Don't you think that the leaders of these trade unions do not give sufficient time to the activities of their unions and instead they dissipate their energies on too large a field?—That is true.

Proceeding Mr. Mody complained that although the Fawcett Committee and the Pearson Committee had drawn particular attention to the Communistic activities of the Girni Kamgar Union, Government had so far done nothing to mend the ways of that Union. Government should have withdrawn the recognition or declared the Union an unlawful assembly. They had done nothing of the kind with the result that the activities of that Union still went on unhampered.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES.

Sir Alexander Murray: Is it not your experience that in 75 per cent. cases workers have got what they wanted by going on strikes?—That may be so.

Sir Alexander: How can Communists and political agitators jump in and excite the workers in industrial disputes in Bombay more than anywhere else in India?—For that you have to differentiate between the strikes before 1927 and the strikes during the last two years. Formerly the workers went on strike on some tangible grounds such as reduction in wages, doing away with bonus and other definite grievances. Position has been entirely changed since the last two years. The workers go on strike in these days even without formulating any definite grievances. Now Communism has stepped into the field and it has completely demoralized the workers.

Sir Alexander: Do you mean to say that these Communists have come between you and your workers?—That is exactly so.

PROVIDENT FUND SYSTEM.

Dewan Chamanlal: Suppose you introduce a system of provident fund in every mill, would not that act as an inducement to workers to stick on to one mill rather than migrate from mill to mill?—Some of the mills have got the system of provident fund but the workers in them do not seem to take as much advantage of it as they should. A good system of provident fund universally adopted will go a long way in stabilising labour.

Dewan Chamanlal: You have recently withdrawn your recognition of the G. K. Union. Why have you done so?—It is a proof of our earnest desire to co-operate with right sort of unions. I don't regard the G. K. Union as a trade union at all.

Dewan Chamanlal: Are you the judge to decide which is the right sort and which is the wrong sort?—We leave it to the public and Government Committees to decide that. We gave considerable time to the G. K. Union to mend their ways, but they have failed to do so.

Dewan Chamanlal: Is it not a fact that you recognised the G. K. Union when you found it too strong and now you withdraw your recognition when the strength of that Union has gone down?—That is not true. We are always ready to co-operate with a genuine trade union.

"HIGHER WAGES IN BOMBAY."

The examination of the representatives of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association was resumed in the afternoon.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah: Is it not your opinion that the wages in Bombay are higher in money and also as applied to cost of production?—It is so.

Sir Ibrahim: You have to compete with up-country mills in respect of higher wages in money and with foreign mills in respect of higher cost of production?—Yes. The wages are high as compared with the cost of production.

Sir Ibrahim: Can you tell me why your wages in money are higher in Bombay than in other centres?—The cost of living in Bombay is much higher than in other places. Bombay is a highly progressive city and it has also got to pay more for the amenities of a more civilized Government. We are regarded as a milch cow and on various heads of revenue, both imperial and provincial, we are required to pay more than other provinces.

Sir Ibrahim: Is it your contention that Bombay is required to pay more by way of taxation thereby affecting its industry adversely?—That is so.

To another question, Mr. Mody replied that labour in Bombay was much more efficient than in Ahmedabad and other places.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: Suppose an effort is made to convene a Conference of India, Japan and China on the lines of the International Labour Conference and if on this Conference the labour, capital and the Governments of all the three countries are properly represented and if in such a Conference an attempt is made to standardise wages and other conditions, would it be conducive to the general welfare of industry?—It will provided all the "ifs" in your question are satisfied.

The witness made it clear that he was not in favour of the Mill Committees of the type of these appointed by the G. K. Union.

REDUCTION IN HOURS OF WORK.

Mr. Joshi: One of the recommendations of the Fawcett Committee is that to give longer recess to workers in the morning the hours of work should be reduced by half an hour. What are you going to do about this recommendation?—We have not yet considered that. However, I can say that reduction of working time is unthinkable in the present circumstances.

Mr. Joshi: Is it not a fact that by putting into operation your Standardisation scheme you yourselves will be making some profit and yet you are not prepared to utilize that profit towards increasing the wages of workers?—That is no profit at all. The industry as a whole will save only 2 per cent. and that will partly protect the industry against competition with up-country mills.

NO REDUCTION IN 10-HOUR DAY.

Replying to Mr. A. G. Clow, Mr. Mody made no secret of the intention of the mill-owners that they were not at present prepared to entertain any principle of reducing a ten-hour working day. That was not possible, he added.

Mr. Clow: Do you think it is possible for a worker to put in ten hours' continuous work in a day?—That's what he does at present.

Proceeding, the witness said the Mill-owners' Association was prepared to consider the system of fortnightly payments if any proposal to that effect came officially from the Trade Unions and if a majority of workers were agreeable to that proposal.

Mr. Clow: Do you think it is possible for workers working ten hours a day to work all the year round without a break?—In fact, they do not work like that.

Mr. Clow:—Have you ever considered the question of giving short holidays with pay to workers?—That has not yet been done.

CURTAILING JOBBERS' POWERS.

Replying to Miss Lee Powar, the witness maintained that the powers of jobbers would be very much curtailed when the Standardization scheme would come into operation.

Miss Power: Is it not possible to adopt some practical method to achieve that end?—One practical method already adopted is that labour is now being less and less recruited through jobbers.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji: Is it not a fact that Government want a fixed pay-day for all mill-workers in Bombay so that they could order the liquor shops to be kept closed on that day?—We shall be glad to fix [illegible] day, but I am not sure if the [illegible]vernment is anxious to close t[illegible]hops even for a day.

The C[illegible]hen rose for the day[illegible]

K. K. MASTER'S SCHOOL.

—:o:—

City Fathers' Decision.

PREVENTION OF HOUSE COLLAPSES.

The question of making a special grant of Rs. 750 to the Kanji Master's Mandvi School was further considered by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday. At the last meeting Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram had moved the adoption of the Schools Committee's proposal to make the special grant of Rs. 750. Against this Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai had moved an amendment for referring the matter to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee for a report and Mr. M. N. Talpade had moved a Special Committee to report whether a special grant should be made to the Schools as recommended by the Schools Committee or the management of the School be taken over by the Municipality.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta continued debate on Thursday and moved the third amendment that the question be referred back to the Schools Committee in view of the fact that Mrs. Hansa Mehta's letter was not before the Schools Committee when they made their recommendation.

Prof. V. G. Rao seconnded the amendment.

Mr. V. C. Setalvad moved a fourth amendment that the letters of the Schools Committee and Mrs. Hansa Mehta was prompted

MRS. HANSA MEHTA'S LETTER

Mrs. Hansa Mehta in the course of her letter to the President of the Corporation had stated that the grant paid by the Schools' Committee to Kanji Master's Mandvi School had increased from Rs. 2,000 in 1923-24 to Rs. 5,000 in the last financial year, the highest grant paid by the Schools Committee to any school.

UNFAIR TO MRS. HANSA MEHTA

Mr. Boman-Behram replying to the debate said, that his statement in the last meeting that Mrs. Hansa Meha was pointed by by some gentleman to write the letter was incorrect. He, therefore withdrew statement. (Hear, hear.)

A Voice:—The days of chivalry are not gone. (Laughter).

The question being put to vote Mr. Talpade's amendment was agreed to.

HOUSE COLLAPSES IN CITY

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, then moved:—

That in view of the disastrous collapse of a house at Thakurdwar Road on the 15th October 1929, and similar other house collapses which have occurred in the past and particularly in view of the fatalities which have occurred thereby, the Roads, Buildings, etc., Committee be requested to expedite their report on the suggestions made by the Executive Engineer in his letter No. E. D. 822-D, dated the 29th October 1926, forwarded with the Commissioner's letter No. E. B. 822-D, dated the 20th January 1927, for the prevention of such fatalities."

The proposition was carried. The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM CO. LTD.

—:o:—

As per advertisement appearing in another column the Company has declared for the half year in July 1929 dividend of 5 pence free of Income tax per share that is 4 1/2 annas per share, they paid recently at Interim Dividend of 2 1/2 pence equal to 2 1/4 anna so it makes whole year of 6 annas 9 pies per share against 4 annas paid for whole of the previous year taking into consideration the reduction of debentures—nearly £.75,000.

The last year Dividend inadequate sound positions of the Company with future prospects.

Fergusson College Anniversary

—:o:—

The Anniversary celebration of the Fergusson College, Poona, will take place on Saturday, Nov. 30th at 4 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan will preside.

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1 AIR-O-PLANE SWING. 4 GIANT WHEEL.
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3 MOUNTAIN SLIDE. 6 AMERICAN VARIETY SHOW.
7 CIRCUS SIDE SHOWS Etc.
AND
BE CHEERFUL!
Location Gwalia Tank.
Entrance:- Anns. 2 only. Other Shows Extra.

WELCOME ENTERPRISE.

—:o:—

"Rasa-Mandal" Concert.

"The Rasa-Mandal" are fortunate in their welcome enterprise. The programme of music and the dance that they have arranged at the Blavatsky Lodge, this Sunday evening with the assistance of Mrs. Lilavati M. Desai, Mrs. Lilavati Dinkerrao, Mrs. Maturika Mehta, Mrs. Sulabha Desai, Messrs. Bhimrao Sastri, Vighneshwar Sastri and Deodhar will be further enhanced in value, attraction and educative importance by the traditional dance executed by the Singh brothers of Manipur, Tripura State, Bengal. They have been employed for some time by Seth Ambalal Sarabhai, of Ahmedabad. They have been specially requistioned for the "Rasa-Mandal" function with the kind permission of Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai. The chance is certainly not a daily occurrence. Those interested in the study or exposition of the dance in India would not naturally, like to miss the chance. And, they should not.

Indian Historical Records Commission.

—:o:—

The Government of India have been pleased to appoint Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Professor of Indian History, Allahabad University, as a member of the Indian Historical Records Commission for a period of three years with effect from the 20th November, 1929.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 28.

New York market is closed to-day.

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach Expectation	Rs. 318-8-0

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

Previous Closing Rate	... 9.24
To-day's Opening Rate	... 9.25
Difference	plus.01
To-day's Closing Rate	... 9.29
Difference	... plus.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Nov. 28.

Silver Ready	22	8	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward ...	22	10	0
Lower	0	2	0

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 28.

1st Settlement	51	5	0
2nd Settlement	51	7	0

SWEEPING SUCCESSES

1929 EXAMINATIONS.
GIVE US AN UNAPPROACHABLE POSITION.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

LATEST 1929 RESULTS.

All D. Com.'s (I.M.C.) in Business Organisation (in India), Specialised Banking (in India) and Specialised Secretariat Work (in Bombay) are our students (including two Ladies).

In Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.) and Chartered Insurance Experts (A.C.I.I.), ours are the only Indian Institute Students successful (Marine, Fire & Life Branches). In Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.), **ours are the only students** who hold Fellowship Diplomas, and our last successes **are several times** higher than all the Indian **Institutions put together.**

In the **London Chamber of Commerce**, we have for the **past twenty-nine years, year after year**, secured the highest number of honours, subjects and passes. The latest 1929 results show **120 passes** (including 3 Ladies) and **33 honours** or distinctions in **15 subjects.** 5 students secured the L.C.C. Diploma with Distinction in all subjects of the Diploma.

WERNHER BEIT PRIZE, 1928.

awarded in Accountancy Group Diploma among those who secure **"Distinction" in all subjects**, was secured by a Davar's College boy among **thousands competing** all over the British Empire (the United Kingdom, the Colonies and Dependancies) in the London Chamber of Comerce Senior Examination. The 1929 declaration of award anxiously awaited.

The **G.D.A.** passes among those who appeared with College forms 35 per cent., with Extras 40 per cent. The only honour declared in the last four years was ours.

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FRIDAY, 29th November, 6 P.M.
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By W. Q. Judge

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ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1929.

PROTECTION TO MILL INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

The outstanding fact about the Indian textile industry is that it has been brought to a position which makes any appreciable development impossible without protection from the State. The Government of India have, in spite of many representations from the Millowners' Associations and demands made in the Press, failed to take prompt protective measures to enable the industry to extricate itself from its present parlous state. In July last they took a tardy step by appointing Mr. Hardy, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, "to examine the possibility of substituting a system of specific duties for the existing system of *ad valorem* assessment of cotton piece-goods" and, as a grudging concession, they also decided, to quote the Press communique issued by them, "in order to give effect to the promise made by His Excellency Lord Irwin, when he received a deputation from the Bombay Millowners' Association at Poona, that their representation would be considered, that Mr. Hardy should simultaneously ascertain and report what changes have taken place since the Tariff Board reported in the volume of imports, classes of goods imported and the extent and severity of external competition with the products of the Indian mills". This step was dangerously akin to that of the proverbial process of bolting the stable door after the horse had fled. For, every one, who knew anything about the textile industry, realised that nothing could save it from certain decay except a prompt and effective protective measure in the shape of increased import duties on foreign piece-goods. No elaborate enquiry into the extent and peril of external competition was required. What was wanted was immediate action.

However, it's no use crying over spilt milk. Mr. Hardy was appointed to examine the situation. He has performed his task well and the report he has prepared is a very exhaustive one, bearing as it does the marks of great pains in its preparation. But the greatest service that the report is likely to do consists in the overwhelming evidence which it presents of the magnitude of the external competition which the Indian textile industry has to face and of the imperative need for adequate protection to it. Mr. Hardy's function was not to suggest the extent of this protection and he, therefore, naturally does not carry his examination of the situation to its logical conclusion. The evidence he has collected in favour of immediate and effective protective measure is, however, of a character that is most instructive and demands careful consideration at the hands of Millowners as well as Government. Mr. Hardy has gone very carefully into the facts and figures about the competition experienced by Indian mills. His findings bring home the fact that Japan has progressed at the expense of Indian mills in shirtings during the last three years and the first half of the current year, that the Bombay production of sheetings has fallen, owing to the loss of overseas market where Japan has now established direct sailings. The competition of heavy shirtings from Japan has reacted unfavourably on sales of Indian sheetings. The principal competition in imports of coloured woven goods is from Japan in striped shirtings, twills and coarse drills while in coloured goods, apart from the serious competition from Japan there is evidence that Italy may become a formidable rival in the near future. As regards the last item of coloured goods Mr. Hardy says: "In the following items in the import list there has been a notable increase in the past three years: printed drills and woven twills from Japan and printed flannellites and twills from Italy. Competition is severe under all these heads and particularly so in printed drills. Imports of these have quite recently increased very rapidly and the prices at which they are sold are surprisingly low." These melancholy facts having now been established and the figures of imports in competition with Indian mills having been brought up-to-date, it is now for the Government of India, according to Mr. Hardy, to decide what protection is to be given to the Indian industry and what shape it should take. As for himself Mr. Hardy has at great length and very cleverly expressed his views on the question of specific duties and *ad valorem* duties. He points out that area for area fine cloth is often cheaper than coarse cloth and this has caused indirect competition between imported fine cloth and locally made coarse cloth. He says that specific duties are not necessarily simpler to administer than *ad valorem* duties and in his opinion the check on value is often the most effective check on quantities available to the Customs Officer, and, therefore, on administrative grounds, he contends that a change from the existing *ad valorem* method of assessing duty is not desirable unless the protective duty is intended to be prohibitive. Even in that case the method of assessment is immaterial if the rates are fixed sufficiently high. On the whole, therefore, he is in favour of *ad valorem* duties.

However, the relevant issue is not the method of protection but its extent. The present tariff does not give adequate protection to the Indian industry. With this valuable report from Mr. Hardy, it is now for the Government of India to consider the present straitened circumstances of the textile industry throughout India and give it immediate and effective assistance in the shape of protective tariff on imports. Mr. Hardy says that variations due to the price of raw materials are at times much greater than any heavy specific duty or *ad valorem* duty that can be put on, and, therefore, the effect on the consumers of protective duties will not be so great as in other commodities where prices remain more or less steady. His report is very valuable and deserves study by the public as well as the millowners and the Government. In one portion of his report Mr. Hardy points out that roughly 80 per cent. of the total output of piecegoods in the Indian mills and 75 per cent. of the output of dhotis and shirtings are woven from counts below 25s, only about 13 per cent. are woven from yarns 26s to 30s, 9 per cent. from 31s. to 40s and 3 per cent. from 41s and over. These figures are very revealing. They indicate what little progress India has made in becoming self-reliant as regards cloth woven from finer counts, thanks mainly to the absence of protection against Lancashire. The immediate need of the mill industry may be protection largely against Japanese inroads. But, from the wider national point of view the industry will not be said to have been put on a genuinely sound footing until the protective tariff is so regulated as to enable Indian mills to produce all the cloth the country needs, cloth woven from the finest to the coarsest counts.

BRITAIN'S MALE MISS MAYOS.

—:o:—

British vested interests in Egypt, Iraq and India pretend to be seriously alarmed over the policy of the MacDonald Government in relation to the political problem of reaching a satisfactory settlement between Brita[illegible]nd each of these countries. [illegible]bour Party in Britain [illegible] that no solution will [illegible]e to the people of th[illegible] which denies them [illegible]d the Right wing [illegible]abour, therefore, is busy reorientating a policy towards them which it hopes will satisfy them but which, at the same time, will not bring a hornets' nest about its ears owing to the furious attack of British Torvism and Capitalism, engineered through their well-financed Press. But the campaign is already in full swing and it will be interesting to notice how far British Labour in office will have the courage to withstand it. If it cows down before it, it will increase in virulence as Labour's weakness will inspire its critics with the hope that it can be turned out of office on the question of safety of the Empire.

The attacks are persistent and come from many quarters. They serve a double purpose in the eyes of the British Imperialists. They are meant to prejudice the British electorate against the Labour Government as unworthy of confidence and they are also meant to mislead it in regard to the demand for Home Rule in India. In the campaign of vilification of the Indian people, politicians as well as ex-Satraps and "Brass Hats" are now taking part. Sir George Fletcher, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force in 1919, and General MacMunn who spent many years in the Indian Army are to the fore in making malicious attacks upon the politically-minded class in India. These military critics are at least honest in the bluntness of their stupid criticism. They do not evidently know the art of their civilian brothers in damning Indians with faint praise and telling them that Swaraj will come to them stage by stage under their shepherding tutelage. The "Brass Hats" are frankly and sweepingly denunciatory in their attack. It is "folly," says Sir George Fletcher, to grant India Dominion Status. India is "admittedly Britain's capital investment" and the British hold on her must not, therefore, be relaxed. The case for India's exploiters could not have been put with greater bluntness. General MacMunn roundly accuses the politically-minded class in India of "wanting in physical courage, character and strength." This is an atrocious charge, but India will readily take up the challenge. She knows that Swaraj is a birthright and not a gift to be presented to her by others and she knows she must fight for the possession of that birthright. If the British people elect to listen to the foolish effusions of their male Miss Mayos, they will do so to their own peril.

WRONG POLICY.

—:o:—

In reply to the request from a number of Indian States Subjects' Associations, demanding that they should be represented at the Round Table Conference, Lord Irwin has intimated in a letter to them through his Private Secretary that as "the acknowledged rulers of Indian States are the only persons who can speak with authority" at such a conference, their request cannot be conceded. The letter says that questions concerning the "internal government" of Indian States will not arise at the Conference and, therefore, the question of the rights of the subjects of these States cannot arise there. We hope the Viceroy will reconsider his decision in this vital matter. It is wrong policy to exclude the representatives of Indian States subjects. Their presence will be of considerable help to the Indian Princes' Delegation and as the Round Table Conference will be considering the political future of India as a whole, its deliberations will be greatly assisted, if the representatives of the people in "Yellow" India can participate in them as well as those from "Red" India.

OILSEEDS EXPORT TRADE OF INDIA.

GROWING PREDOMINANCE OF FOREIGN SHIPPERS.

(By RATILAL M. GANDHI, President of Seeds Traders' Association).

II*

The history of the Indian export trade in oilseeds has in recent years been one of slow decline of Indian influence, and the growing predominance of the foreign shippers in Indian markets; when one recalls at the same time the fact that the production of oilseeds and its export are steadily increasing, the anomaly seems to be all the more regrettable. In the world's markets of oilseeds India occupies a prominent, if not a predominant, position. In certain commodities like castor seed she is by far the greatest producer, while in linseed she yields place only to Argentine. Since the War the use of oilseeds, for their food value, has come to be more and more marked, and all the important countries in Europe are drawing ever-increasing supplies of oilseeds for their oil pressing industry.

INDIANS PUSHED OUT.

About twenty years back though the European shippers were in evidence, they had not yet been able to secure almost a monopolistic command of the export trade, but since then Indian concerns, who sold on C.I.F. contracts through European Agents, have been slowly pushed out, till at last we have come to a stage when a few concerns hold almost complete sway over the market.

The chief factor that has contributed to this result is a fact that the oil crushing industry has come to be controlled by fewer and fewer hands, and in recent years a phenomenon of greater horizontal combine is visible. These consumers of oilseeds are satisfied with the supply of their requirements from the few foreign shippers, who, therefore, dominate the market. It is curious to find that other causes have also conspired to oust the Indian trader from European markets, where all sorts of false prejudices are found to be working against him. It is a very prevalent notion, with some firms, that the Indian trader does not care to fulfil his engagements when the market goes against him. The present writer very vividly recalls the very strong prejudice entertained against the Indian trader in almost all the important centres in Europe. Needless to say most of it was unfounded. Whatever may be the cause of the diminishing influence of the Indian exporter, there is no doubt about the fact that the predominance of the European shipper has had very far-reaching repercussions on the course and practices of trade in India. Whereas formerly Bombay was the principal centre for sale of ready goods, now the shippers have proceeded into the interior, and are able to draw their supplies under less severe competition.

DICTATING THEIR TERMS.

The result has been that in Bombay, which is by far the most important market in this presidency, the shippers have been successful in dictating their own terms, in matters of contract, and in flouting long established usages. A few facts will make this clear.

The business in ready oilseeds in Bombay is done under the Rules of the Grain Merchants' Association, which has been in existence for the last 35 years. According to the Rules of the Association every dealer who deals in at least 3,000 bags per year, can, as of right, become a member of the Association, who only has a right to vote in the affairs of the Association. All the important dealers in grain and seeds are, therefore, on the list of members. The dealings between the members 'inter-se' are regulated by its rules, according to one of which all the disputes regarding analysis of the goods, are now referred to the Survey Department working under the auspices of the Grain Merchants' Association, whose decision is final. These rules, however, do not apply to the dealings between an Indian seller, who is a member, and a foreign shipper. It is a noteworthy fact that though almost all the important Indian firms are members of the Association, the foreign shippers have persistently refused to join as members, and have claimed to deal with the parties on their own terms. The result is that when a foreign shipping firm is involved in a dispute with an Indian dealer, the matters are decided not by the Survey Department of the Grain Merchants' Association, but by means of an analysis carried on in their own godowns, by two surveyors. The surveyors named on behalf of the Indian dealer is to be a member of a panel of surveyors appointed by the Grain Merchants' Association, while about the other surveyor appointed by the shipper there is to be no restriction. It is curious that in case of a dispute between the two surveyors, the dispute has to be referred to an umpire, who, according to the agreement between the Grain Merchants' Association and foreign shippers, must be a European. It is doubtful whether all European surveyors possess the expert and technical knowledge of survey.

This is the way in which the foreign shipping concerns have been successful in forcing their own will upon the Bombay market and have been keeping outside the operation of the rules of the most important body of merchants in the market. The evil consequences resulting from this state of affairs need separate treatment.

(To Be Continued.)

*The first article appeared on 13rd instant.

INDIAN TOPICS BY AIR MAIL.

HOW LEADERS' STATEMENT WAS RECEIVED IN LONDON.

(BY SUNDER KABADI.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

On Monday afternoon, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain honoured three of India's distinguished countrymen at the Hotel Cecil. Mr. Erulkar, the President of the Chamber, offered a cordial welcome to Pundit Kunzru, Mr. M. A. Master and Mr. K. P. Mehta and in doing so referred to the great services rendered by the honoured guests in the cause of their country. It was difficult, he said, to enumerate all the noble work that had been done by Pundit Kunzru, who as the Vice-President of the Servant of India Society had served humanity in a manner worth emulation by those present that afternoon. He then referred to the part played by Pundit Kunzru on behalf of their countrymen residing in East Africa and wished him every success in the mission which had brought him to London. Speaking about Mr. Master, the General Manager of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Mr. Erulkar referred to the part played by him at the International Labour Conference in the interests of Indian seamen. He also mentioned the services rendered by Mr. Master to Indian commerce. Mr. Erulkar paid a glowing tribute to Mr. K. P. Mehta, who had steered the ship of the Chamber in its first year of existence as worthily as his illustrious father, the late Sir Pherozshah Mehta, steered clear the ship of Indian politics during his life time. In short, Mr. Erulkar concluded, it was due to the indefatigable labours of Mr. Mehta, as its President, that the Chamber could do the useful work that it was able to discharge.

"HARIN" IN LONDON.

The Indian Students' Central Association which was established only last month inaugurated its programme of activities last night with a Variety Entertainment in which Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya and Mrs. Yachio Shastri played conspicuous parts. The entertainment attracted a large cosmopoitan audience to the University Union Hall in Malet Street. Mr. Chattopadhyaya delighted the audience by singing a couple of songs in Hindi which is a language spoken by three-fourths of India. His poems of peace appealed much as they were recited as if in times of machine guns and bombarding aeroplanes. He successfully demonstrated to the mixed Indian and European audience that the European music was evolved out of the millions where as the Indian music belonged and was evolved out of the single being who was the all. Though he despises the harmonium, as a foreign enforcement on Indian music, he played on it

(Continued on Page 11.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Complex Question.

How very difficult and complex the question is of securing an agreement over details in any scheme of all-round naval disarmament is indicated in the instructions issued by the Japanese Cabinet to its delegates to the ensuing Five Power Naval Conference which is to meet in London in January. During the intervening weeks from now until the Conference begins each of the Five Powers, England, America, France, Italy and Japan, will be busy making ready the details of its schemes of naval reduction but the instruction already issued to the Japanese Delegation show that at Tokyo they are bent upon safeguarding Japan's position of importance as a naval Power in two vital fields of warfare, submarines and small cruisers. Japan insists on submarine parity with Britain and America in regard to certain classes of submarines and also emphasizes that her eight-inch cruiser strength must be 70 per cent. of that of America. This means that France and Italy will put forth similar demands and if Britain in view of these evident signs of unwillingness to effect radical reduction on the part of the three Powers insists on having only a small reduction in her own strength and America follows suit the Conference will have an insoluble problem to tackle.

Opportune Step.

Interpellated in the Commons regarding the Sino-Soviet situation Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, announced the willingness of the British Government to participate in any proposed joint action of the Powers to serve as mediators. His declaration also that the Government would consider whether the initiative in this matter should come from Britain is a welcome indication that measures would be taken jointly by the Powers to bring home to the Soviet and the Nanking Governments the urgency of seeking resort to negotiation rather than armed conflict for a settlement of their quarrel. Mr. Henderson reminded the Commons that the Kellogg Peace Pact did not provide machinery for dealing with its infractions. The situation on the Manchurian border will be the first instance, therefore, in which the Power are compelled to evolve some such machinery.

Misleading and Regrettable.

Is it even now too late for Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtullah to desist from making misleading statements about the "danger" to the "legitimate" rights of Indian Muslims and drawing a false picture of the present situation which he regards as "full of menace" to those rights? In a statement to the Press he indulges in an attack on the Nehru Report and its supporters. The fact that they are "well organised" and that the Report has received "the blessing of the Indian National Congress" has needlessly caused Mr. Fazal political nervousness. He foreshadows a Conference in India to secure united action prior to India's representatives for the Round Table Conference leaving for London. At this Conference the Nehru Report as well as the suggestions put forward by every representative political body will receive due consideration. Instead of preaching to the Muslims that they should cultivate a separatist outlook, would Mr. Fazal be not better employed in helping the general cause of unity by exhorting his community to put their demands before this preliminary conference freely and frankly? Merely running down the Nehru Report will not help him.

Thought For The Day.

"When one accepts a doctrine, one must accept it in its remotest consequences. When one belongs to a party, one must be in the forefront, where the fighting is thickest, at the point which is nearest to the future and which the main body invariably reaches at long last. One must need be an "extremist" in one direction or another. One must be either for the "Right" or for the "Left," for Reaction or for Revolution."

ANATOLE FRANCE.

Wanted A Change.

Teddy, who had been accustomed to conclude his prayers with "God bless his little lamb to-night", surprised his mother by changing the words to "God bless his little pig to-night."

"But", she remonstrated, "that is not right."

"Oh", replied her son, "I'm tired of being the same animal every night. I am going to be a different animal each time now, if you don't mind, mummie."

The World of Sport.

Cricket And Cricketers.

A FEW FINE FIELD PLACING.

(By ESJIAAREN.)

I do not know how far I shall be able to see the matches in the Quadrangular Tournament as many other things more important than cricket are going to keep me busy. But whenever I shall steal a few moments to have a look at the game, I shall particularly make it a point to see how the different captains use the "gully" and "silly-mid-off" to bamboozle the opponents ultimately to bring off their downfall. These are the two places in the field that have not been to any appreciably extent utilized in the several games that I watched during the current season and I think their value and importance is still to be realized by the local men. The "Gully" or as the wise Maclaren so succinctly puts it the third man under the bat, has been the instrument in the dismissal of many a player, not excluding some of the notable ones in the game and the "silly" and off's run saving utility is the least thing that can be said about it. It compels the batsman to have recourse to more forcing game and unless the batsman be an adept at having the off-side stroqes absolutely under his control, sooner or later he shall have certainly to pay.

Another feature of cricket that will attract my attention, will be the running between the wickets of the various players as also the clear pick-up and return of many a fielder. Running between the wickets, is the feature of the game that makes batting the most delightful thing to watch if a really fine pair, like Pardeshi and Mehta, or Pardeshi or B. Kapadia is having a knock. You need not go to England or to Australia to see first class exhibition of this past of batting, for Bombay has at least three fine run-getting pairs who will give you an object lesson, one of them being the Fairman-Bidaye combination of the "Times" which is, of course, not to figure in the ensuing tournament. But if you ever have an opportunity and the players give you an opportunity, do not fail to watch the Hindu pair, Champak and Pardeshi.. I do not qnow what the Muslim combination is going to be for their match against the Hindus, but if I am in a position to know the same, I will be able to give you their "Who's Who" in my next. In the matter of news, I think I am always several leagues behind, and I have my reasons for my ignorance about such trivial matters.

TENNIS IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

FRENCHMEN ENTER THIRD ROUND.

Play in connection with the Tournament organised by the South Club was continued yesterday. The French visitors played their opening matches and all successfully entered the next round without much exertion.

Henri Cochet, the Wimbledon champion, disposed of Michelmore in two straight sets after giving a dazzling display of tennis. Rodel was taken to 3 sets by Suri, but Brugnon and Landry quickly Garland and Nayaka out of the tournament.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES: (Second Round)

Capt. O'Callaghan beat Sohanlal: 6—2, 6—4.

P. Mehta beat S. Desai: 6—4, 6—2.

Rachappa beat L. S. Deane: 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

T. Kakko beat N. S. Iyer: 7—5, 6—4.

G. Perkins beat D. Bhagwani: 6—2, 6—3.

R. Dayal beat Parisot: 6—1, 6—3.

Madan Mohan beat P. N. Gupta: 8—6, 6—1.

R. Singh beat T. Balagopalan: 1—6, 8—6, 6—3.

Dr. E. Andreae beat D Puri: 6—3, 6—3.

Ahad Husain beat N. Gregory: 6—4, 6—4.

H. Cochet beat Michelmore: 6—2, 6—3.

J. Brugnon beat A. J. Garland: 6—3, 6—1.

P. Landry beat S. Nayaka: 6—3, 6—1.

E. V. Bobb beat R. De: 6—4, 6—2

Rodel beat S. Suri: 4—6, 6—1 6—1.

D. N. Capoor beat Harish Chandra: 6—3, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES: (Second Round)

H. Cochet and J. Brugnon beat E. V. Bobb and B. K. Chowdhury: 6—3, 6—3.

S. H. Mirza and A. Hossain w.o. J. Kishore and partner.

A. M. D. Pitt and N. Gregory beat L. Paterson Fox and partner: 6—1, 6—1.

L. S. Deane and Major Owen beat A. J. Garland and R. G. MacInnes: 6—4, 6—2.

D. N. Kapoor and S. Desai beat M. Ueda and Y. Asano: 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Madan Mohan and Ranbir Singh beat P. F. Plomer and N. S. Iyer: 6—4, 6—3.

P. L. Mehta and L. Brooke-Edwards beat S. A. Yusoff and T. S. Kakko: 6—4, 6—4.

R. K. Dey and D. Bhojwani beat Raghubir Dayal and Sohanlal: 8—6, 6—4.

Harish Chandra and D. Puri beat S. Okamoto and K. Megatta: 6—3, 3—6.

BABY SHOW AT NAIGAUM.

On Sunday December 1st there will be a Baby Show at the Y. W. C. A. Hut, Naigaum Social Service Centre, Dadar at 8 a.m. Lady Sykes will distribute the prizes at 10-30 a.m.

LORD IRWIN IN MYSORE.

—:o:—

MYSORE, Nov. 27.

After camping for four days in Karapur Jungles His Excelency the Viceroy and party returned to the Capital yesterday. After breakfast this morning His Excellency and party left by motor cars for Mercara (Coorg), a salute of 31 guns from the Palace battery announcing His Excellency's departure.—A. P.

BOMBAY RACES.

—:o:—

Winter Meeting Second Day.

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for Bombay Races for Saturday (Winter Meeting: Second Day). The first race starts at 2-15 p.m.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs.

DIVISION I.

Zoolfakar 9-3, Abrash 8-11, Ta'ama 8-11, Malik 8-10, Sooria 8-10, Plassey 8-9, Prince Alfred 8-8, Muttar 8-8, Khalil Khan 8-2, Rolls Royce 8-2, Moneymaqer 8-2, Timiat II 7-1, Lancia 7-1.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs.

DIVISION II.

Palavi 9-3, October 8-13, Saukat 8-10, Masud Beg 8-10, Newfoundland 8-10, Mahsub 8-9, Sabab 8-6, Adelity 8-6, Yafar 8-5, Manji 8-3, Fehaimi 7-10, Columbus 7-7, Berlin 7-1.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500 third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs.

DIVISION III.

Akram 9-2, White Gold 9-3, Kantaka 9-1, Herbert 9-1, Jurwa 8-13, Karikata 8-10, Sunny Day 8-9, Le Touquet 8-9, Vita 8-5, Sa'ee 8-2, Fakri Pasha 8-2, Istoog 7-11, Muyassar 7-7.

THE STOCKTON PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Winkford 9-5, Fly Blue 9-3, Hue and Cry 9-3, Verdant Green 9-2, Clifton Abbot 9-1, Puppet 9-0 Pictou 8-13, Basuto 8-10, Spanish Wish 8-10, Eagle's Prey 8-8, Ordaile 8-8, Nix 8-1, Mantilla 7-9, Bray Prince 7-8, Tres Facile 7-9, Alpine 6-12.

THE BYCULLA PLATE Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I & II.

DIVISION II.

Sarkha 9-2, Friday 8-12, O'Brien 8-2, May 8-9, Mofid 8-8, Young Hilal 8-7, Baig 8-7, Prince Charlie 8-6, Blackberry 8-6, White Cross 8-4, Good Time 8-3, Ahnaf 8-0, The Girl Friend 7-11, Cheerio 7-9, Safety 7-8.

THE MENTMORE HANDICAP. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500 third Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I & II.

Thaxted 9-11, French Briar 9-11, L. S D. 9-0, Sun Arch 9-0, Lipstown 8-10, Three Star II 8-10, Acumen 8-2, Bushy Park 8-2, Governor II 8-1, Starboard 7-11, Hector 7-9, Chabootra 7-4.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. A Handicap for Hrses in Classes II and III.

Arch Knight 9-13, Amsel 9-6, Jovial William 9-2, Gamvros 9-0, Pandora's Box 8-13, Coed Canlas 8-11, Romanesco 8-7, Indian Star 8-5, Sinhagad 8-4, Milltown 8-5, Kiderkin 7-4.

THE BYCULLA PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

DIVISION I.

Sheema 9-12, Jalmood 8-8, Kadir Hajaz 8-8, Bucknell 8-6, Tiger King 8-3, Adwan 8-0, Wood Apple 7-12, Taimurlung 7-11, Sabiq 7-8, Red Prince 7-7, Rarity 7-5, Dhicha'a 7-4.

HINTS FOR RACEGOERS.

—:o:—

("BY PILOT").

FAKRI PASHA was an impressive winner last week and should about repeat the performance tomorrow in one of the divisions of the Hamadan Plate.

Syed Saleh has great hopes of winning races with MUYASSAR this season. The little grey is training along the right lines.

The handicapper has paid a flattering tribute to the newly landed mare SARKA by placing her at the tops of the handicap in the race for the Byculla Plate Division II. Her connections are sanguine that she will score again.

Martin Ryan who trained in seasons gone by for Messrs. A. Khairaz and S. N. Mahomed has now been entrusted with the horses of Mr. Pine. It should not be long before he places one of the horses which carries the lavender and green jacket in a race which he can win.

FRATER, now the property of Mr. M. C. Patel, is thriving on good work on the track. The son of Cannobie has been on the easy list for a considerable time, but if judiciously raced should be seen to advantage.

SHEEMA has been moving well in "home" gallops and we are advised to keep an eye on her.

CARDINAL is not under orders to run to-morrow, but he is well on the up grade and is one for whom a following is indicated.

A new-comer who has gained a favourable mark in my note book is SA'EE. A winning success for this five year old is anticipated.

VITA proved a very in-and-out customer in his essays during the Poona campaign. He flatters on the track and will probably win at a nice price one of these days.

The fortunate winner of a Governor's Cup, Mr. Elias Samarji has a couple of newcomers who are worth watching.

ABRASH will carry his colours and I am advised that this one is a more than useful sort.

RIYAD II should be a near winner next time out. He was unfortunate to lose a placing in the race won by Ferdinand last week.

ITALIAN OPERA.

—:o:—

Faust At The Opera House.

The penultimate opera that Signor Carpi's company chose to perform was "Gounod's Faust." Some years ago a census of opinion was taken at the Paris Opera House as to which was considered to be the most popular opera and verdict unanimously went to Gounod's famous work.

Last night the standard of excellence that the Italian Opera company set was maintained by the splendid performance of Faust. The brunt of the work fell on the shoulders of Signorina Henkina, Signor Reali and Manceri. These artists have already been praised for their fine vocal and histrionic talents and they used these to great advantage in last night's performance. The mephistopheles of Signor Manceri and the Valentine of Signor Reali left nothing to be desired. The audience found obvious pleasure in the delightful singing of Signorina Benedetti in several pretty numbers. The chorus failed to produce the effect, it should have in the famous "Soldier's Chorus" but nevertheless tried the hardest to make the show a success. Tomorrow a matinee is being given as a farewell performance.

THE QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

Parsi And Muslim Teams Selected

The following teams were selected to represent the Parsis and Muslims in the Quadrangular Tournament.

PARSIS.

B. E. Kapadia (capt.)
B. K. Kalapesi.
H. J. Vajifdar.
S. Palsetia.
P. Palia.
N. D. Marshall.
S. H. Colah.
F. K. Nariman.
S. N. Gandhi.
F. E. Kapadia.
Purviz. Mehta.
Reserves:—
D. Havewala.
H. J. Engineer.

THE MUSLIMS.

Syed Abdus Salam (capt.)
Dilawar Hussein.
A. U. Botawalla.
M. E. Sheikh.
A. A. Hakim.
M. Mohiuddin.
Syed Wazir Ali.
T. T. Barodawalla.
A. A. Fyzee.
S. M. Kadri.
G. H. Kazrani.
Reserves:—
Shahabuddin.
M. G. Shariff.

There is much to be said of the Parsi team, and most of it is good. It is primarily a very redoubtable side with plenty of possibilities. The policy of introducing new blood has been judiciously adhered to and this season two new faces will be seen in the Parsi team. F. K. Nariman has proved to be one of the most promising youngsters and fully deserves his place in the team in an all-round capacity, Purviz Mehta is not so well-known but has made a good impression on at least one of the leading critics in Bombay.

On their choice of captain the Parsis are to be congratulated on having extended the honour to one who can well be relied on to maintain the traditions of his side. As a cricketer, sportsman, and shrewd judge of the game, Bahadur has earned the admiration of a large following, and it will be a pleasing feature if his popularity is further enhanced by success in retaining an honour which was won under the leadership of one who has now, like so many others, retired.

The only regrettable shortcoming is the exclusion of that deserving player H. J. Engineer. It seems that he is doomed never to enjoy the confidence of his side, despite the fact that he has always been one of the mainstays of his home club. Engineer has shown his worth by actual performance without the sole glamour of promise, and it is surprising that he has not been offered a place to which he was well entitled.

THE MUSLIM TEAM.

On paper the Muslims have quite a good representation. The remarkable feature of the selection is the inclusion of seven local players, an incident almost unprecented in the annals of the Muslim career in the Quadrangular Tournament. The colts have been given their chance and it remains to be seen how they will impress the critics. In actual fact, however, prospects are not at all bright for this team. Botawalla is a doubtful number owing to reasons of health, while Wazir Ali has not yet obtained the necessary leave to make the journey. Without these two stalwarts the chances of the side are considerably below par. It is some consolation though to notice that Abdus Salaam will be able to play, although it is doubtful whether he knows sufficient of the capabilities of the new men of whom there is such a large percentage.

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided
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(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder.....

Available from 6 a. m. Nov. 29th to 6 a. m. Nov. 30th 1929.

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

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FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
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(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning. (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a. m. every Sunday to 6 a. m. every Monday.

Japan v. Indian Mills.

(Continued from page 8.)

drills and jeans in which the demand is almost entirely for a heavy class of goods.

(21) There is little, if any, production of the finer classes of grey goods in India. Imports which come almost entirely from the United Kingdom have fallen off since the war.

LANCASHIRE'S SWAY IN WHITE GOODS.

(22) Japan has not seriously invaded the import trade in white goods, most of which remains in the hands of Lancashire. It consists largely of goods whose fineness is above the limit at which production from Indian cotton is possible.

(23) There has been a considerable increase in imports of printed goods in the past three years, notably in drills and jeans from Japan, fancy "prints and chintz" from the United Kingdom and shirtings from Japan and Italy. These printed drills and jeans are of fine quality and with the printed shirtings compete with Indian woven stripped shirtings. Fancy "prints and chintz" do not compete with any Indian product.

(24) Imports of dyed goods increased considerably in 1926-27 but have remained at the same level since.

(25) Imports of colour-woven goods increased up to 1926-27 but have since fallen off to a small extent. The principal competitio is from Japanese striped shirtings, twills and coarse drills.

(26) Only the roughest comparison between Indian and imported coloured cloth is possible owing to the extreme diversity of the trade and the ambiguity of the statistical headings.

(27) The maintenance of the export trade in Indian coloured cloth suggests that competition is not as severely felt as in the grey goods trade.

(28) There is very little direct competition in coloured goods between the United Kingdom and the Indian mills. The only serious external competitor is Japan, though there is evidence that Italy may become a formidable rival in the near future.

(29) If allowance be made for fluctuations in the price of raw cotton there has been no general reduction in the price of Japanese cloth since the Tariff Board reported.

FALL IN PRICES.

(30) Owing to the declining raw cotton rates the prices of both imported and local cloth have fallen appreciably during the past four months (August—November 1929).

(31) Over a range of cloth in which the cost of raw cotton per pound of cloth does not vary appreciably the severity of competition increases with the price.

(32) The coarser imported grey cloths constitute such a range and in consequence there is a limiting price below which imported cloth is apparently unable to compete. Thus the lowest market prices of imported grey cloth in August, 1929, were about 14 annas in Bombay and about 13-1/2 annas at other ports.

(33) The limiting prices for coloured cloths are higher than for grey goods indicating that, in general, competition in coloured gods is less severe than in greys.

(34) The fact that, area for area fine cloth is often cheaper than coarse cloth causes indirect competition between imported fine cloths and locally made coarse cloths.

(35) A general movement of prices in any particular range of cloth is apt to react on the price of other cloths of an entirely different nature.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN.

(36) Artificial silk yarn is being used to an increasing extent in the weaving of striped cotton goods and the borders of dhuti's. To this extent artificial silk is an ally rather than a competitor of cotton.

(37) The imports of artificial silk cloth and of mixed cotton and artificial silk fabrics are in competition with real silk goods rather than with cotton goods.

(38) Specific duties are not necessarily simpler to administer than 'ad valorem' duties.

(39) A check on value is often the most effective check on quantity available to the Customs officer.

(40) The determination of net weights is not administratively practicable for goods packed in bales.

(41) The determination of net weights for goods packed in cases is practicable, but would probably necessitate the acceptance of nominal rather than actual weights and the prescription of scales of allowances.

(42) The determination of the gross weights of baled goods would be practicable.

(43) The determination of area would necessitate much the same physical checks as are now imposed, but it would still be necessary to check the landed cost.

(44) The determination of class would be feasible, if the class depended on the number of threads in unit area, whether the goods were packed in cases or bales.

(45) The determination of class, if the class depended on the weight of unit area, would be feasible for goods packed in cases but not for goods packed in bales.

CLASSIFICATION IMPRACTICABLE.

(46) A classification depending on the actual counts of yarn from which a cloth has been woven is not practicable.

(47) A system of specific duties, if it is to approximate in incidence to the existing 'ad valorem' duty, must involve the imposition of a series of different rates on different classes of goods.

(48) Without allowing for the effect of sizing it is impossible, even by the indefinite multiplication of classes, to avoid fairly wide variations of value in each.

(49) The less the number of classes the more inequitable the incidence of the duty will be.

(50) The greater the number of classes the greater the number of disputed "border line cases" which will arise.

(51) One effect of the division into classes will be the creation of a number of ranges of goods which cannot be profitably imported in competition with others more favourably treated by the new duties. The value of the trade-marks applied to goods in these ranges will be greatly depreciated.

(52) If a unit of area is taken as the unit of assessment the greatest uniformity of incidence will be achieved by a classification dependent on the number of threads in unit area.

(53) If a unit of weight is taken as the unit of assessment the greatest uniformity of incidence will be achieved by a classification dependent on the apparent count.

(54) On administrative grounds a change from the existing 'ad valorem' method of assessing duty is undesirable.

(55) If a protective duty is intended to be prohibitive the method of assessment is immaterial. It is merely necessary to fix the rates sufficiently high.

EQUALISATION OF PRICES.

(56) The only other form of protective duty to be considered is one that aims at equalisation of prices.

(57) In deciding what form of duty is most suitable for such a purpose it is necessary to take into account variations in price over the range of articles to be subjected to the duty as well as fluctuations in price over a period of time.

(58) To allow for fluctuations which affect imported and local products alike a specific duty is the more effective.

(59) To allow for other fluctuations or for variations among different qualities of goods 'ad valorem' duty is the more effective.

(60) The decision must therefore be in favour of 'ad valorem' duties unless it is feasible to select classes in which the range of prices is small. Such a selection will not be feasible except among certain very limited types of piece-goods.

(61) The fact that very little grey cloth woven from yarns finer than 42s is shipped in lengths of more than 24 yards could be used to simplify the classification of grey cloth for protective purposes.

(62) The factors contributing to variation in the price of dhutis are much more diverse than with plain grey cloth and this, coupled with the fact that they are almost invariably packed in bales, leads to the conclusion that it is not feasible to apply differential rates to dhutis.

(63) If it is desired to discriminate between coarse and fine coloured goods an approximate division based on the price per pound will be the most convenient method.

(64) If a protective "ad valorem" duty were imposed on the cheaper type of goods and the present revenue duty were retained on more expensive goods it would be both desirable and feasible to bridge the gap by a specific duty based on weight.

"ADVALOREM" DUTIES.

(65) All the principal countries which have revenue tariffs have adopted "ad valorem" duties.

(66) The concentration of India's foreign trade into the five great ports which are also the principal markets for a large tinterland makes "ad valorem" duties and, in particular, assessment on local market value workable whereas in countries with a large number of small ports the market value system would be unworkable.

(67) There is very little trade in baled goods into the countries which have protective specific duties.

In conclusion Mr. Hardy says:—I desire to place on record my appreciation of the willing assistance and advice given to me by many who are interested in the Indian industry and in the import trade. In particular I wish to acknowledge the helpful co-operation of Sir Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. S. D. Saklatvala of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and the courtesy shown to my technical assitant Mr. H. Mukherji, A.M.C.T., by millowners in Bombay, Ahmedabad and elsewhere. Mr. Mukherji's technical advice has throughout proved invaluable and I owe him a particular debt of gratitude. Finally I wish to acknowledge the ready assistance rendered by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and the Collectors of Customs and their staffs.

COAL OWNERS OBSTINATE

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Cabinet's Only Alternative.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

At the conclusion of the lively meeting between the Cabinet Coal Committee and coalowners which lasted three hours, it was stated that it was an impossibility that owners would agree to the Government's proposals. There was sharp cleavage of opinion on the reduction of hours, marketing schemes and the establishment of National Wages Board. The Trade Unionists state that Government has now no alternative but to proceed with legislation without the owners' assent.—Reuter.

MALAY STATES AND SINGAPORE BASE.

—:o:—

Conditional Contributions.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons that the contributions promised by the Malay States towards the cost of the Singapore Base were conditional upon the proposals remaining unaltered. The land was to revert to the Straits Settlements Government in the event of any alteration regarding the Base and the Admiralty was to pay its market value. The contributions promised by New Zealand and Hongkong were subject to no express conditions except the implied condition that the money was to be spent on the development of the Base.—B. O. W.

INDIAN TOPICS BY AIR MAIL.

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(Continued from page 4).

just to tickle the fancy of both European and Indian imagination. Mrs. Yachio Sastri, the young Japanese lady, in her Fan Dance entangled thoughts in the meshes of her simple movements. In yet another dance, called the Spring Rain Dance, she revealed that the rhythm of rain falling through the exquisitively grey veil of clouds spoke of lightning which was the sentence of the hope of meeting of two lovers. The rain fell like human tears which made the earth flower because of the unborn seeds which must be fed by the white sorrow of water. The dance reminded one of Shelley who truly said "If Winter is here can Spring be far behind?" Mr. Ranjit Sen, a student of law, sang songs that meant centuries to the Indian heart and the Violin Solo of Master Gajjar and Miss Lalita Mawlankar respectively were some of the big hits for their little beings of 4 and 5 years.

"SAK" GOES AT IRWIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The announcement by Lord Irwin of the policy of the Government of India about the future of India and the discussions in the two Houses of Parliament have been received with a mixed feeling of gratitude as well as of disappointment by the Indian residents in this country. As in India, here too, there are two distinct sections of opinion, one believing in the constitutional method of securing Dominion Status for India, whereas the other insists on complete independence, necessitating severance with Great Britain. The former is conspicuous for the moderate opinion of its rank and file but the latter is more active in demonstrating their urge under the leadership of Mr. Saklatvala. As a member of the London Branch of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Saklatvala is of the opinion that his followers in the country are not prepared to accept the announcement of the Viceroy as genuine nor could he and his colleagues avoid doubting the sincerity of the Labour Government in the same manner and degree as they have done that of the other two parties. A motion has, therefore, been tabled for discussion at to-morrow's meeting of the Congress, which amounts to condemning the action of the Indian leaders in issuing a statement accepting the terms offered by the Viceroy for the holding of the Round Table Conference. The Congress has also convened for Saturday, 3rd instant, a conference at the Essex Hall to discuss "The Crisis in India—What is our Political Future." In this connection, it may be remembered "Sak" is one of those Indians who have been refused passports to enter India and as such I understand he has made one more effort to obtain passport from the Labour Government with a view to attend the next session of the Congress at Lahore. If the passport is granted immediately, Mr. Saklatvala proposes to sail for India in the third week of this month and after attending the Congress session he will tour the whole country with a view to canvass support in favour of complete independence for India. The moderate section in this country has amongst its supporters men, like Pundit Hirday Nath Kunzru and Munshi Ishwar Saran, both of whom have, I understand, given their cordial support to the joint statement issued by the Indian leaders.

DIFFERENT FROM ORTHODOX REFORMERS.

—:o:—

WHY GANDHIJI DECLINES TO PRESIDE OVER SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

Mahatma Gandhi who was elected as the President of the forthcoming session of the All-India Social Conference has declined the offer on the ground of preoccupations and says that his way is often different from those of the orthodox reformers.

The Reception Committee has now wired to Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy, who secured the second nomination.—Free Press.

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Quick Hardening Slow Setting Cement.

Government Alipore Test House Report shows this Cement attains in 2 DAYS strength required by British Standard Specification in 28 DAYS.

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SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co., 70, Medows Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

STOCKS & SHARES

Rise In Mill Shares.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Cotton Mill shares opened at almost unchanged prices and at the biginning prices ruled a shade easier on scattered selling. At this level there was a sharp rumour of increase in excise duty in Messrs. Hardy's report. This news influenced short covering with some bull buying which results in a steady rise in mill shares.. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 716|12 and after declining to Rs. 715 prices flared upto Rs. 750 when some liquidation checked the rise and prices reached to Rs. 728|12. Fazal opened at Rs. 516|4 and after declining to Rs. 515 advanced to Rs .530 and closed at Rs. 526, Pearls were steady. There were some offerings in Steel shares at the opening but later on prices hardened. Other shares ruled rather steay. In cash Imperial Bank shares were firm at Rs. 1345 India Bank at Rs. 97, Central at Rs. 16|6, Kasturchand at Rs. 8|12, Solapur at Rs. 3130, Scindia at Rs. 10|10.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay Dyeing 716, 24, 32, 21, 28.
Century 295, 303, 298,
Colaba 133,
Crescent 84-6,
Fazul 516, 13, 31, 26,
Indore 368, 70,
Madhowji 28,
Nagpur 455, 57,
New Great 160, 61,
Pearl 308, 12, 15, 12,
Simplex 40, 41,
Swedeshi 385, 37,
Burma 758, 55, 61, 58,
Hydro 1217, 12, 21, 18, 21,
Tram 138,
Deff. 275-10, 70, 77, 76, 80, 78,
Ord. 62-12, 63-6, 63-2.
Bundi 15-14,
Indian 253, 51, 55.
Katni Ord. 192,. 90,
Alcock 307, 12.

Andhra at Rs. 703|12, Tata Power at Rs. 578|12 and Burma new issues at Rs. 273|12.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS,

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 28.
Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd. 342/8.
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 166.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 145
Bombay Deing (120) 201, 728/12
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Central India 457/8 xd.
Century. 100, 298-12.
Colaba Land 133/12.
Crescent 100 86/4.
Fazulbhoy 250, 526/4.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/5/0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 133-2.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 6/4.
Finlay 100 10y 96/4.
Framjee Petit 1000, nil 180.
Gokak 100, 148/12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6; 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 111/4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100 (1,221, 370/-
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000, 100y 1800.
Kohinoor 19, 156/4.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil 1470.
Manekji Petit 1,000 20y 1000.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 40.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Models Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 152/8.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 161/4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 218, 312/8.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 61.
Simplex 130. 41/4.
Sholapur 1000 10f xd. 3105.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100, 387/8.
Tata Mill 25, nil; 22/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2425.
Western India Spinning 1,000, 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2, 2 xd. 97.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77.
Central 200 xd. 16/1/0.
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Bank 1345.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 331/4.
Union 5/11 3/4/6.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f. 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. xd. 15/14.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Gwalior Cement. 83, 90.
Indian Cement 255.
Punjab Cement 100, 11.
Shahabad Cement 10y, 137-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 15/4.
United Cement 100 6y 66.
Katni Defd. 685.
Katni Ordy. 190.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 0f 800.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 115
Central Provinces 88.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 88.
Mandra Rhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 663-12.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 703/12.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 138/12.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f. xd. 1218/12.
Tata Power 300 nil, 578/12.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 147/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 218/12.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 272-8.
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 485 xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bi. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1905.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/4.
New Indian Assurance 6y 19-12.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2040.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 6-9.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y 312/8
Attock Oil 1 nil; 32.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6;
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 212/8
Burma Uganda 12, nil. 32/8.
Burma (1) Corporation 758/12.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 11/8.
Indian Radio Ord. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 10/10.
Tata Construction xd. 38.
Tata Iron Ord. 63/2
Tata Iron Defd 273/12.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 111.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 3 p.c. 105.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 107/4.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8,108-12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 139.
Tata 2nd Pref. 79/4.
Andhra Pref. 1025.
Tata Hydro B. 107/4.
Tata 2nd Pref. 79/4.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.
Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 220 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

Scinde, Fully Good	5 60	—.05
Scinde, Fine	5.85	—.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.10	—.05
Bengal, Good	5.35	—.05
Bengal Fully Good	5.60	—.05
Bengal, Fine	5.85	—.05
Oomra, Good	6.55	—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	6.85	—.05
Oomra, Fine	7.15	—.05
Broach, Fully Good	7.50	—.05
Broach, Fine	7.75	—.05
Broach, Superfine	8.00	—.05

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 27.

Silver:—China sold. Buyers holding off. Market is dull.

Spot	22-9/16
Forward	22-3/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

	Opening.	Closing.	
November		9.21	—.15
December		9.20	—.16
January	9.31	9.24	—.14
February		9.25	—.14
March	9.38	9.32	—.14
April		9.33	—.14
May	9.45	9.40	—.13
June		9.40	—.13
July	9.50	9.44	—.13
August		9.43	—.13
September		9.43	—.13
October	9.49	9.42	—.13
November		9.42	—.13
January, 1931		9.41	—.13
Middling Spot		9.55	—.06

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Further Decline Of 11 To 16 Points At New York.

ABSENCE OF BUYING.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 12 to 13 points with January 1922 and March 17.51. The opening weakness was influenced by lower Liverpool advices. During the first hour the market was very quiet with a small business but by noon prices partically recovered 9 points on scattered covering. This level proved to be the highest for the day as in the afternoon prices again ruled easy in the absence of any important buying and closed at a net decline of 11 to 16 points. Middling Upland spot cotton prices suffered a further decline of 10 points and closed at 17.30c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 11 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices were further reduced by 11 points to 17.04c.

U. S. Port receipts amounted to 48,000 Bales while exports totalled 19,000 Bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 to 8 points. There was heavy no demand prices declined on Continental selling and closed at a decline 13 to 14 points. Middling spot cotton prices declined 6 points to 9.65 and sales amounted to 6,000 Bales.

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 13 points. Sakel spot cotton prices closed 10 points down at 14.65d.

Heavy long liquidation resulted in a sharp decline of 20 points in Empire cotton futures. January option closed at 9.04 and March 9.06.

American Cotton Exchanges will remain closed to-day on account of "Thanks Giving Day". The action of the market is disappointing and all hopes of early recovery in Wall Street have not materialised. As a matter of fact there exists no sound reason for any decling in cotton values, but there is no demand. Lip sympathy is without any effect and prices are once more sagging. We again point out that under recent crisis on the New York Stock Exchange, many operators must have lost heavily and it is impossible to expect them to buy- The American cotton crop is gathered and most of it has been hedged. The textile situation does not show satisfactory state and we see no reason for any sustained improvement in prices except temporary rallies due to technical readjustment of the situation.

PRIVATE CABLES.

—:o:—

N. Y. December Highest 17.13 lowest 17.09 January Highest 17.31 (11-42 a.m.) lowest 17.20 (10-38 a.m.)

Munds:—"Think prices not far from bottom. Expect ultimately higher market substantially."

Homelryk:—"Heavy December liquidation New York."

Grunning:—"Market dull and declined. No speculative feeling. Not sufficient demand to absorb the daily sales of hedges."

Hentz:—"Weather continues unfavourable for picking. Although a large portion of the crop has been gathered, tendency uncertain for immediate course of the market. Buyers cautious but see no reason for any material decline. Would rather buy on every break."

Reuter:—"Market was easier on increased selling pressure stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool and disappointing attitude of Spinners."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 27.

December	17.10	—.12
January	17.24	—.11
March	17.53	—.12
May	17 77	—.14
July	17.90	—.13
Middling Spot	17.30	—.10
October	17.89	—.16

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 27.

December	17.04	—.11
January	17.17	—.14
Middling Spot	17.04	—.11

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 27.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	17.24
March	17.54
May	17.79

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

January	17.28
March	17.56
May	17.81

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 48,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 8,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 11,000 bales.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 28.

In response to further decline at New York, the local market opened quiet at Rs. 317/4 for Broach A.-M. delivery. At the opening there was slight selling which resulted in a decline of annas two but later on prices steadily improved on better enquiry in anticipation of some reaction. Liverpool opening advices were steady and later cables showed a rise of 5 points which hardened prices at 5.30 as under:—

Broach A.-M.	319	2	0
Oomra D.-J.	271	12	0
Oomra Mar.	278	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	216	0	0
Bengal Mar.	224	4	0
Bengal May	230	4	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Nov.	200.00	
Feb.	193.90	plus 0.80
May	196.00	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov 28.

Wheat	5,308 cwts.
Linseed	1,395 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustarseeds	16 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	1,666 cwts.
Poppyseeds	265 cwts.
Groundnut s	17,247 cwts.
Castorseeds	2,019 cwts
Rice	4,010 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,079 cwts.
Cottonseeds	30,152 cws.
Mowraseeds	16 cwts.
Gram	502 cwts.
Joowar	1,485 cwts.
Maize	2 cwts.
Barley	845 cwts.
Bajree	7,621 cwts.
Coal	4,889 tons.

LINSEED & WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Linseed May	12-5-6
Wheat Jan.	7-6-9
Wheat May	7-10-3
Castorseed July	9-13-0
Cottonseed July	4-4-0
Groundnuts July	10-6-0
Teelseed July	11-4-0
Linseed Bold ready	13-9-6
Rapeseed Yellow M./A.	10-14-0
Rapeseed Katni May	10-10-0
Gram Punjab April	40-0-0

ROOM RATE.

Nov. 28.

Bengal D./J. 215.
Bengal March 223.
Broach A./M. 317.
Umra D./J. 270.
Umra March 276.

SPOT RATE.

		Nov. 28.	
Bengal	224	220	215
Sind	229	225	220
Punjab	224	220	215
Rajputana	224	220	215
Umra No. 3.	278	273	268
C. P. No. 1.	293	288	283
C. P. No. 2.	285	280	275

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

100	Rathi & Co.	Yeotmal	267
100	Do.	Gadag	285
100	G G Kesha & Co	Digras	268
200	Currimbhai	Parbhani	282
100	Do.	Comptah	270
100	Birla Bros.	Hinganghat	250
100	Forbes & Co.	Shegaon	274½
100	H Nenshi & Co.	Hingoli	245
200	Gokuldas Dossa	Jamner	215
1G00	R D Tata & Co.	Pulgaon	277
100	Do.	Dhangaon	277

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Castorseed May Delivery: Opening Rs. 51; Closing Rs. 50/6/6.

Groundnut Seeds February Delivery: Opening Rs. 52/12. Highest Rs. 52/15/6; Lowest Rs. 52/7; Closing Rs. 52/7/6.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Our Market has ruled quiet today and prices both for Ready and Forward Positions are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar.—
Ready Rs. 12-15-6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7-14 per F.B.H.
Shipment. Nov.-Dec. Rs. 7-12-6 per F.B.H.
Shipment December Rs. 7-11-9 per F.B.H.
Shipment. Jan.-Feb.March Rs. 7-13-6 per F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13-1 per F.B.H.
Shipment. Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 7-15 per F.B.H.
Tone:—QUIET.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

November	13.98	—.16
January	13.91	—.15
March	14.11	—.13
May	14.33	—.13
July	14.53	—.13
November	14.65	—.13
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	14.65	—.10

Prestige—
built on
Tradition

OVER a decade ago—when the high speed high compression motor was beginning to prove its worth—Castrol was already a favourite among automotive experts. Achieving a name for itself and building up a tradition which has resulted in the prestige it enjoys among motorists to-day.

And now it is known as the "Oil of Achievement"! The present World's records for speed, endurance, and distance on land, sea and in the air have all been achieved on Castrol. Its unique lubricating properties have gained a confidence among motorists and the unvarying high quality, for which it is famed, continues.

A better oil means better motoring. Better motoring is what you require. Let Castrol give you better motoring.

By Appointment To H. M. The King-Emperor

By Appointment To H. E. The Viceroy of India.

Wakefield Castrol Motor Oil

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE AT THE SAME PRICE AS ORDINARY MOTOR OILS.

C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Delhi Karachi, etc.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET

Good Demand For Ready Castorseed.

LINSEED STEADY.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

We have to report steadier conditions in the local produce market. The general feeling is inclined to look for higher prices ultimately. In Linseed, offices and exports firms are buying ready stocks while local operators are buying contracts rather freely. Prices in forward ruled very steady and show a rise of annas two to Rs. 12/6. Castorseed demand for ready stocks remains satisfactory, but in the absence of sufficient stocks, it is feared that prices will rise. With a view to check the rise some of the interested parties are selling forward contracts. This action is rather against the holders of ready stocks and if they hold for stiff prices, it is anticipated that buyers shall have to pay full rates. At any rate, the short sales in forward makes the market technically healthy, effect of which will have to be felt sooner or later. In the groundnut section there is fairly good demand for Khandesh at Rs. 54/8. Khandesh quality is offered Rs. 53/- while local crushers are buying Bombay Bold at Rs. 51/8.

Yesterday Liverpool Wheat market ruled steady and shorts were covering which resulted in a small rise in values. Chicago Wheat market despite weakness in Wall Street.

Argentine Linseed market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 20 to 30 points:—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

Dec. close at 8s. 10 1/2d. up 1-1/4d.
Mar. close at 9s. 6 3/4d. up 1d.
May close at 9s. 10 1/8d. up 1-3/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Nov. 27.

Dec. per bushel dol. 1.23-3/8 up 3/4.
Mar. per [illegible] 1.30-7/8 up 7/8.
May p[illegible] 1.34-7/8 up 7/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

Feb. 18.95 up 20.
Mar. 19.10 up 30.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.
Bombay, Nov. 27.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 527 per ton
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 123 per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales,	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 27-11-29	5373000	5630000
Receipts Yesterday 27-11-29	48000	72000
Exports to date 27-11-29	2837000	3600000
Stock at Ports 22-11-29	2496000	2223000
Stocks Interior Towns 22-11-29	1441000	1153000
Stock Liverpool 22-11-29	732000	647000
Visible Supply 22-11-29	5628000	5311000
Quantity in Sight 22-11-29	9136000	8146000
Quantity out of Sight 22-11-29	5244000	5087000

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 27.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes: November shipment U. K. paid 44|3.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes: Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers 44|9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels: Dec.|Jan. shipment quoted 48|6.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels: Nominal.

NEW YORK DEMAND R[illegible]

New York,
Demand Bills

Strengthen Your Kidneys!

Make life a pleasure again! Pain in the small of the back; that irregularity of the urine; that tired, nervous, old and worn out feeling; those headaches and dizzy sensations; all may be due to kidney weakness, which can be overcome.

Get fit and well by taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This time-proved kidney medicine gives the overworked kidneys just the help they need, assisting them to fully and thoroughly purify the blood.

In this way Doan's Pills relieve, and can also prevent, distressing kidney symptoms such as rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, stone in the kidneys, and inflammation of the bladder. Start to take Doan's Pills now, and mark how quickly you return to robust health.

All dealers sell Doan's, Rs. 2 per bottle.

Send for Free Copy of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK. Address: P.B.431, Bombay, or P.B.2, 104, Calcutta.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullio[illegible] Asso., Ltd.)

SILVE[illegible]

B[illegible]

London Read[illegible]
Forward 2[illegible]
China Op[illegible]
2-2-14.
Amer[illegible]
Rea[illegible]
M[illegible]

THE
JUPITER
General Insurance Co.
Is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

It rests on the people of India to make the
JUPITER
INSURANCE CO.
Strong Institution

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY NOVEMBER 29, 1929

WITHDRAWAL OF G. K. UNION'S RECOGNITION.

Dewan Chamanlal's Questions.

MILLOWNERS' EVIDENCE BEFORE WHITLEY COMMISSION.

Reassembling on Thursday morning at the New Council Hall, the Labour Commission examined for the whole day Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr. T. Maloney, Secretary of the Association and Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, all representing the Bombay Mill-owners' Association.

By way of prefatory remarks, the Chairman of the Commission observed that their duty now was to look to the future rather than to the past. He hoped that the witnesses would help the Commission with their knowledge and experience. The Commission would review that information with a view to find out what could be done to improve the industry. The textile industry was one of the main industries in India and on its prosperity depended to a large extent the prosperity of the country. No doubt they (witnesses) must be recognizing the difficulties in the way of the industry holding its own against the foreign competition and the competition with the up-country mills. Again Bombay had difficulties peculiar to itself. All that had got to be fully discussed and carefully considered.

Replying to the Chairman, Mr. Mody admitted that there was irregularity of labour in the Bombay mills. That was due to lot of absenteeism, change of labour from mill to mill and various other causes. One of the first things aimed at was to stabilize this fitful labour force.

Chairman: You will be ready to take any reasonable means to achieve that end?—Yes.

STANDARDISATION SCHEME.

To another question, Mr. Mody replied that the recommendations of the Fawcett Committee in respect of either standing orders or the Standardisation scheme have not yet been given effect to. They hoped to put into operation all of them in the course of the next few months.

Chairman: With regard to the tendency of your workers to change places from mill to mill, do you agree with me that something must be done to induce the workers to stick to their jobs for a longer time?—We fully appreciate the advantages of our workers sticking to their jobs.

Chairman: Have you considered any scheme that will give inducement to workers to stick to their work?—When wages are standardised, possibly, there will be very little inducement left to change places as frequently as is done today. So far as disparity of wages is concerned that will be removed as soon as the Standardisation scheme would come into operation.

Chairman: Is it a fact that there is no personal contact between a worker and the head of the firm? —That is true to a certain extent.

The Chairman asked Mr. Saklat-[v]ala how many out of 3,400 men [in] his mill (the Tata Mills) he [wou]ld be able to address by names. [Re]ply, Mr. Saklatvala said al- [illegible] he could address only a [illegible] way he could easily pick [illegible]mes good workers and [illegible]orkers.

[illegible] Do you not think [illegible]oint a Welfare Offi- [illegible] is to know and [illegible]d women in [illegible] their griev- [illegible]s, it will be [illegible]nderstand- [illegible] In this [illegible] propo- [illegible] They [illegible] yet. [illegible]te-

matter of establishing a closer contact with our men.

NO REDUCTION AT PRESENT.

Chairman: Don't you agree that you will have to reduce men as a result of the efficiency system?—That we don't propose to do at present. The Standardisation scheme has nothing to do with reduction of workers.

To another question, Mr. Mody gave a categorical reply that unless there was sufficient efficiency, reduction of hours of work was simply unthinkable.

Chairman: Is it not true that the Trade Unions in Bombay have got no money with them to engage technical advisers?—I don't think so. One Trade Union at least seems to have got enough money to spend on other objects. (Laughter.)

Sir Victor Sassoon: It has been said that the mills in Bombay have made such enormous profits in boom times that if they had conserved these profits they would have saved sufficient money to hold their own against the present competition. Do you agree to this view?—Absolutely not. The idea of profits made during boom period is very much exaggerated. The industry as a whole has made something like 5 per cent. profit during all these years.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

Sir Victor: That is a little more than what they would have made had they invested their money in Government papers?—Yes.

Sir Victor: Can you give me some figures showing the cost of production in Bombay as compared with the costs in foreign and up-country mills?—In 1913 the cost of production was 40 per cent. in Bombay. In 1926 it was 48.3 per cent. In Japan a weaver minds six looms and efficiency there is 95 per cent. In China a weaver minds four looms and efficiency is 80 per cent. In Bombay a weaver minds two looms and efficiency is 80 per cent. Calculated on the basis of Japan and China a weaver in Bombay is paid between 200 and 300 per cent. more than a weaver either in Japan and China. The cost of production excluding other charges was 42 per cent. in 1914 and it rose to 57 per cent. in 1927.

NATIONALISATION SCHEME.

Sir Victor: Is there any reason why an Indian worker after 20 years of experience should not get as much skill as a Japanese girl gets in two or three years' time?—There is absolutely no reason why he should not get that.

Sir Victor: What is your view about the nationalisation of textile industry?—I hope the Government will make a better job of it than they made of the Back Bay. (Laughter.)

Sir Victor: How would you stand in relation to up-country competition?—If we are adequately protected against foreign competition, we shall hold our own against the domestic competition. At any rate Bombay will score in point of finer counts.

Sir Victor: What have you done in the matter of providing housing facilities for your workers?—We have spent more than 75 lakhs of rupees in providing housing to our workers. Besides we spend nearly 10 lakhs every year. I can state without exaggeration that we in Bombay have done more than any other centre of textile industry that I know of.

To another question, the witness replied that his Association was prepared to work in co-operation with Trade Unions.

"DECLARE G. K. U. UNLAWFUL".

Sir Victor: What are the reasons responsible for the fact that the existing trade unions have not

(Continued on page 3.)

QUESTIONS ABOUT SINGAPORE.

—:o:—

"Postponement Confined To Naval Base."

NO ORDERS CANCELLED.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

At question-time in the Commons Mr. MacDonald stated that postponement of the work in Singapore was confined to the naval base and there was no change of policy in respect of the air base.

Alexander said that no orders for material had been cancelled owing to the slowing down of work, and suspension of various items of work would result in not placing certain orders at present. —Reuter.

TURKO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

—:o:—

Mutual Trading Regulation.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Constantinople.—After long and labourious negotiations, provisional Turko-Russian Agreement has been reached, regulating mutual trading for a period of six months. Turkish exports to Russia will be resumed in December. The slight Russo-Turkish coolness which was present lately will now disappear.—Reuter.

COMBATING MALARIA IN SIND.

—:o:—

Appeal For Contributions Of Quinine.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of H. E. the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund writes:—

"Sind has wired for quinine to combat malaria, which is rife there as a result of the floods.

Contributions of Quinine in any quantity will be gratefully accepted by H. E. the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund.

UNTOUCHABILITY CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's Appeal.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has addressed the following letter to the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and other leading Hindus and sympathisers of the Anti-Untouchability movement, in Bombay.

MR. JAMNADAS' LETTER.

Among the many problems to which the Indian National Congress attaches great importance the removal of untouchability stands pre-eminent. The denial of the elementary rights of human beings to millions of citizens has had baneful repercussion on the moral and social life of the country and our political and economic progress is seriouly hampered in consequence. Religious sentiment based on tradition and usage of centuries has made the solution of this question extraordinarily difficult; but the highest interests of the country demands as early a settlement of it as possible. With this objective the Indian National Congress has entrusted Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj of Wardha to carry on an intensive propaganda during this year and it is well-known what devotion and energy he has brought to bear in handling it. The question has recently come to the front in Bombay and Poona and Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj is anxious to confer with leading Hindu gentlemen of this city with a view to find out ways and means of dealing with it.

On behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee I cordially invite you to the Conference, which is to be held on "Sunday" December 1st at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Congress Office. I am inviting nearly 150 leading Hindus of all sections and I earnestly request that you will be good enough to give the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Sheth Jamnalal Bajap the benefit of your presence and oblige.

NO MEAT TO-DAY IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Hack Victoriawallas Join Butchers.

MUSLIMS URGED TO OBSERVE HARTAL.

No meat will be available today (Friday) in the Municipal markets of Bombay. This is due as stated in these columns, yesterday, to the decision of the buchers not to take any animals for slaughter overnight in view of the issue of a fatwa by the Jamiet-ul-Ulema of Bombay, appealing to all Mahomedans to assist in a complete observance of 'hartal' on Friday.

The Jamiet-ul-Ulema Hind on Friday has expressed itself against the passing of the Child Marriage Restraint (Sarda) Act in the Legislative Assembly on the ground that it was an attempt to meddle with the Islamic Shariat law of marriage. With a view to concentrate Mahomedan opinion on the subject that body decided that 'hartal' should be observed and protest meetings held all over India on Friday (Nov. 29). This decision has been communicated to the Mahomedans in Bombay by the local Jamiet-ul-Ulema by means of posters and handbills affixed at mosques and all Mahomedan localities.

A fatwa was also addressed to the butchers of Bombay, asking them not to take animals to the slaughter house at Bandra on Thursday evening. Thereupon the officials of the Butchers' Association decided to respect the wishes of the orthodox Mahomedan opinion. It is, however, learnt that on Wednesday evening, an unusually large number of animals were led to the slaughter house and the meat stalls in the different markets of the city had abundant of supplies.

The Bandra slaughter house was kept open on Thursday night and will be kept open to-day as well, while the stalls in the markets will keep no more than the supplies of this morning.

NO PLYING OF VICTORIAS.

A general meeting of the Mahomedan hack victoria owners and drivers was held at Moreland Road stable on Thursday at 10 a.m. to protest against the Sarda Act. The meeting unanimously resolved that as the Sarda Act is against certain principles of the Mahomedan religion, the Mahomedans should be exempted from the application of that Act.

It was further unanimously resolved that the Mahomedan owners and drivers of hack victorias shall not ply victorias on Friday thereby joining in the protest of the Mahomedans of Bombay who are observing 'hartal to-day.

JAPAN v. INDIAN MILLS.

Bombay's Loss Of Overseas Markets.

ITALY AS A THREATENED RIVAL.

Mr. Hardy In Favour Of Ad Valorem Duties.

In July last the Government of India appointed Mr. Hardy, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, to examine the possibility of substituting a system of specific duties for the existing system of "ad valorem" assessment of cotton piece-goods. He also decided in order to give effect to the promise made by the Viceroy when he received a deputation from the Bombay Mill-owners' Association at Poona, that their representation would be considered, that Mr. Hardy should simultaneously ascertain and report what changes had taken place since the Tariff Board reported in the volume of imports, classes of goods imported and the extent and severity of external competition with the products of Indian mills.

Mr. Hardy has just completed his report which is now published:—

MR. HARDY'S REPORT.

The following is a brief summary of the conclusions at which Mr. Hardy has arrived:—

(1) A revision of the statistical classifications of piece-goods is very urgently required. So long as they remain in their present form it will be very difficult to gauge the progress of competition.

(2) The first aim of the revision should be the removal of ambiguities from the headings. This can only be achieved by the issue of clear instructions as to the scope of each heading.

(3) The second aim of the revision should be the unification of the systems of classification adopted in the various returns. At present there are at least five different systems in force.

(4) The year 1927-28 typifies the normal relations which may be expected between Bombay Island and other Indian centres of production when full working in Bombay is resumed.

(5) In 1927-28 Indian production was shared as follows:—

	Per cent.
Bombay Island	49
Ahmedabad	22
Other mills in the Bombay Presidency and adjoining areas	21
Elsewhere	8
	100

BOMBAY vs. AHMEDABAD.

(6) Ahmedabad is the principal centre for the production of dhutis but the production in Bombay Island has increased since the Tariff Board reported. Their shares of the dhuti output in 1927-28 were 38 and 27 per cent respectively.

(7) Bombay Island produced 61 per cent of the grey shirtings in 1927-28 and Ahmedabad 18 per cent. The Ahmedabad share in the following year was 22 per cent.

(8) Only about one per cent of the cloth returned as "Grey or bleached" by the Indian mills is bleached. The Tariff Board were correct in estimating that the total quantity of bleached goods was considerable but they were misled into supposing that it was plain white cloth. In actual fact about ninety per cent of it is cloth with a coloured stripe or check, classified either as "Coloured striped saris and susis" or as "coloured drill and jeans".

Bombay Island and Ahmedabad each produce about 100 milyards of such cloth.

(9) Ahmedabad in 1927-28 produced about 40 per cent. of the total output of saris and susis but very little else in the way of coloured cloth. Bombay Island also produced 40 per cent of the saris and susis and about 80 per cent. of the output of other coloured cloth.

(10) Calcutta is the principal market for grey cloth of Indian production, and 90 per cent of the dhuties and 65 per cent of other grey goods are sold either on the Calcutta market or in the area served in respect of imports by Calcutta.

(11) Less than 30 per cent of the coloured goods produced in the Indian mills are sold in the Calcutta area.

(12) Hand-loom production supplies a bigger proportion of the total demand for cloth in the Madras Presidency than elsewhere.

(13) Roughly 80 per cent of the total output of piece-goods in the Indian mills and 75 per cent. of the output of dhutis and shirtings are woven from counts below 25s. About 13 per cent. of the dhutis and shirtings are woven from yarn 26s to 30s, 9 per cent. from 31s to 40s and 3 per cent. from 41s and over.

(14) Some progress has been made in the weaving of finer counts since the Tariff Board reported but the results are not very striking.

RISE IN IMPORTS FROM JAPAN.

(15) The steady rise in imports from Japan in the last 8 years is the most prominent feature of the import trade. Japan's progress since the Tariff Board reported has been rapid and uninterrupted.

(16) Imports of dhutis from the United Kingdom have remained steady while the Indian mill production has increased. The two trades overlap only to a small extent in the region of medium counts and Ahmedabad is certainly not suffering from external competition in this trade. Bombay on the other hand competes with difficulty against Ahmedabad.

(17) Japan entered the dhuti trade seriously in 1925-26. She now provides about 10 per cent. of the imports but these consist almost entirely of dhutis woven from yarns above 30s.

(18) Japan's most striking advance has been in shirtings. Her progress at first was at the expense of Lancashire and imports from the United Kingdom have fallen to quite a small figure. In the last three years she has progressed at the expense of the Indian mills and the figures for the first half of the current year 1928-29 indicate very serious competition.

(19) The Bombay production of sheetings has fallen away owing to the loss of overseas markets to which Japan has now established direct sailings. Production of sheetings elsewhere in India has not been greatly affected, but competition in heavy shirtings from Japan has reacted unfavourably on sales of Indian sheetings.

(20) The Indian mills hold their own in the production of grey

(Continued on page 6.)

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

State Subjects' Representatives Shut Out.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENTS FOR EXCLUSION.

VICEROY'S CAMP, Nov. 27.

In reply to various Indian States Subjects Associations, who have claimed that they should be represented at the Round Table Conference of which intimation was given in the Viceroy's Statement of 31st October, the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy has stated, that so far as Indian States are concerned, the questions which it is contemplated will be discussed at the Conference, will be confined to broad questions of contsitutional policy in regard to which the acknowledged rulers of Indian States are the only persons who can speak with authority.

It is also pointed out that questions concerning the internal Government of the States will not arise at the Conference, and that indeed, their discussion is precluded because, such matters are within the purview of the rulers of each State, subject to the responsibility of the Paramount Power for protecting the people against gross misgovernment.—A. P.

COMPOSITION OF THE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

MR. BENN'S REPLY TO INTERPELLATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Graham Pole, Mr. Benn recalled that the purpose of proposed Conference was to seek the greatest possible measure of agreement for final proposals to be submitted later to the Parliament. He assured that the Government of India would co-operate in securing when the time came that the Conference included those who could authoritatively speak for British-Indian political opinion, and was fairly and fully representative of all viewpoints.—Reuter.

—:o:—

PARSIS AND THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

The Viceroy's Reply.

The following is the reply received from H. E. the Viceroy, by Mr. M. K. Patel, President of the Mazdayasni Mandal, to the statement addressed by him, on behalf of the said Association, to His Excellency, on the necessity of Excellency, on the necessity of the Parsi community being adequately represented on the Round Table Conference:—

Viceroy's Camp, India,
20th November, 1929.

"The President, Mazdayasni Mandal, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—His Excellency desires me to acknowledge with many thanks your letter of 14th November which he highly appreciates. You will realise that the question of the personnel of the Conference has not yet been considered, but His Excellency will bear in mind the desire you have expressed in this regard.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) G. Cunnigham,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

MEMON MERCHANTS TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

—:o:—

The Association of Memon merchants called a general meeting on Thursday when it was resolved that all the members of ths Association should close their dealings and close the offices as a respect to their religion and as a strong protest aainst the passing of the Sarda Bill.

The meetin requests the Governor-General sympathically to consider this question of great importance and exclude Mahomedans from the operation of Sharda.

A LABOUR SUCCESS.

—:o:—

Kilmarnock Bye-election Result

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A by-election to the Commons from Kilmarnock (Scotland) caused by the death of the Labourite Mr. Robert Climie has resulted as follows:—

Lord Advocate Craigie Aitchison (Labour) 18465.

Major C. G. Macandrews (Conservative) 13270.

Mrs. Isabel Brown (Communist) 1448.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Ag[illegible] be pleased to give any such further information as desired.
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(DETAILS ON PAGE 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle
TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY, Friday November 29, 1929. REGD. NEWSPAPER NO: B 1065.

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IN THIS ISSUE

Slow Progress of Textile Industry.

Technical Education in Bombay.

Depressed Shareholders.

Pioneer Indian Shipping Company.

Use of Leather Belting.

Road Material.

Trade and Engineering in the South.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY

BY "CHRONICLER."

NOVEMBER 23RD:

SLOW PROGRESS.

It is a fairly long time since the Indian Trade Mission made its report and submitted recommendations for the development of the Indan textile trade. But the main proposals have not yet proceeded beyond the stage of consideration and are still to be further considered. An extract from certain recent proceedings of the Mill-owners' Association will be interesting:—

"With regard to the first recommendations for the appointment of Trade Commissioners at Mombasa, Durban and Alexandria, the Committee urged that this recommendation should be given effect to at the earliest opportunity. The Government of India, in their reply, stated that this proposal was being considered along with those submitted by the High Commissioner for India in London for the appointment of similar officers in Europe and the United States of America, and added that the whole scheme was an important one involving considerable expenditure and was being carefully examined in all its aspects, and that this examination would necessarily take some time, but the Association might rest assured that no undue delay would take place in coming to a decision and issuing the necessary orders on the subject.

"It was stated in the Association's letter to Government that the second and third recommendations, viz., the improvement in the finish, packing, sampling, making-up, etc., of goods for export, and the establishment of a combined selling organisation as a means of accelerating India's export trade respectively, were receiving the attention of the Association.

"As regards the fourth recommendation, viz., the establishment of a combined bleaching, dyeing and printing factory with Government assistance, the Committee were strongly of the opinion that this would materially assist the spinning and weaving mills throughout India, and would give an added incentive to the production of yarns and cloths of finer counts, which were now almost wholly imported from other countries, and would also encourage the production of greater quantities of staple cottons. The Government of India, in their reply, stated that this was a matter which concerned the Department of Industries and Labour, and added that the relevant extracts from the letter addressed by the Association had been forwarded to that department for consideration.

"As regards the remarks made by the Association regarding the conclusions and remarks of the Trade Mission on (1) the extent of the markets which could be obtained, (2) import duties levied on Indian piecegoods and yarn in other countries, and (3) India's potential export market in comparison with the home market which directly concerned the Indian Cotton Mill Industry, Government stated that the views of the Association on the extent of the possible markets, and import duties levied on Indian piecegoods in East Africa, Iraq and Egypt, were having their detailed consideration."

The suggestion of the Textile Tariff Board regarding the publication of simple technical books for the use of mill jobbers is also another still under consideration.

NOVEMBER 24TH:

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The equipment and conduct of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has come in for some severe criticism from the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay. This Institute is a pioneer technical institution and students come from all over the country because it holds the premier position. But unfortunately, they are informed, say the Committee of the Chamber, not only the teaching, but even the equipment is defective. It is alleged that in almost every department the machinery is either too old or antiquated and has not been in working order for a long time. In the Mechanical Department the lathes are old and inaccurate and the boiler is not working. The Electrical Department is short of testing machinery. In the Chemistry Department the small scale manufacture of oils and pants and soaps is wanting, while the Sanitary Department is said to be mismanaged.

But the worst indictment levelled against the Textile Depa ment, a department which sh receive the greatest attention Bombay, the very centre of textile industry. I will quote

(Continued on Page 8

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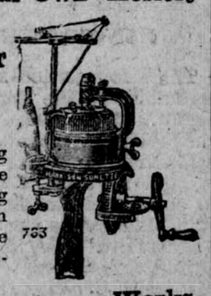
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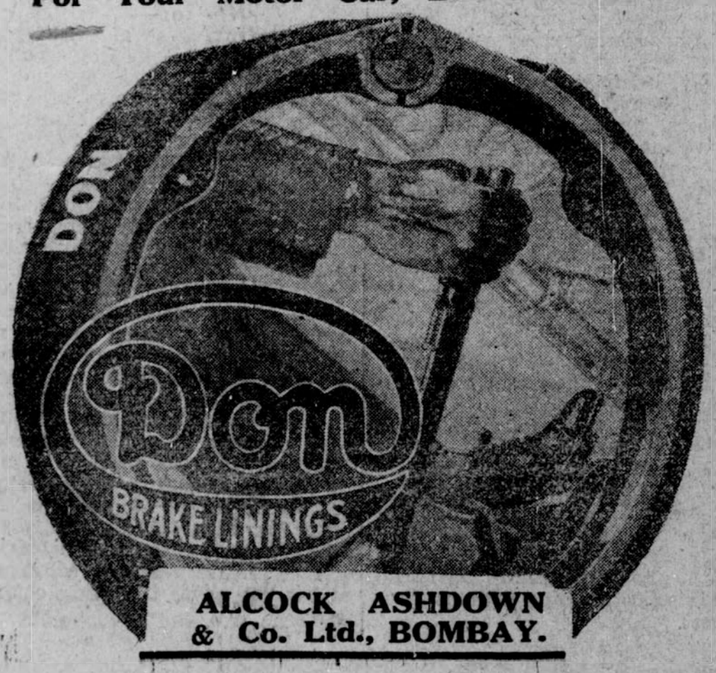

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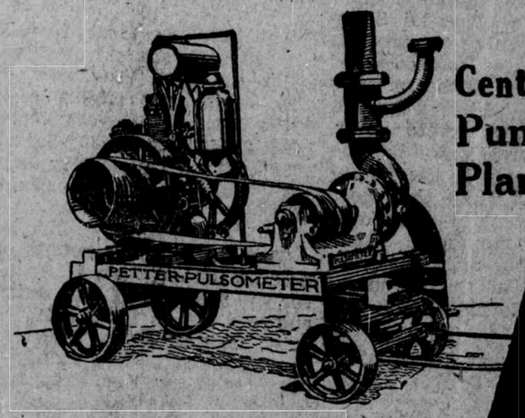

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Commercial and Industrial boom, that followed the signing of the World Peace Treaty at Versailles gave an unusual impetus to transport undertakings throughout the world. Countries with no maritime tradition set about creating new precedents and those that, like India, had a past tradition sought out means to review their ancient shipping glories. The most lasting of such attempts in India is now enshrined in the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited. The high ambition and business sagacity, that were behind this effort were never seen at better advantage than when the sale was mooted of the hospital-ship "Loyalty", whcih as s. s. Empress of India competed for the Blue Ribbon of the Atlantic in the Nineties of the last century and performed equally meritorious services for the allevation of human sufferings during the Great War. The hospital-ship was bought up by an influential Syndicate in Bombay and became in 1919 A.D. the pivot for one of the biggest floatations even in those halcyon days and the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., was registered in Bombay with a capital of Rs. 4,50,00,000 and with late Mr. Narottam Morarjee as the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Messrs. Narottam Morarjee and Co. were appointed as the Managing Agents of the Company.

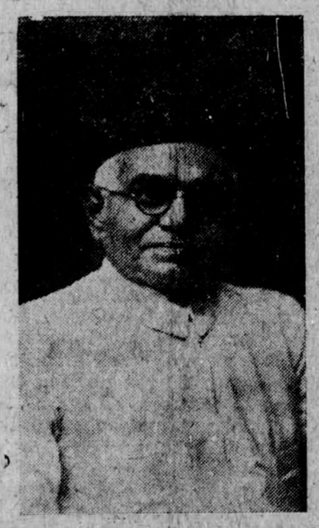
On its conversion from a hospital steamship to a passenger steamer s. s. "Loyalty" became the centre of interest for all those, who were interested in the development of a national mercantile marine for India. It was in the fitness of things, therefore, that the largest Indian Shipping Company should try to participate in the most important shipping business between India and Europe and the first trip of s. s. Loyalty to Europe fully loaded with cargo and with a full complement of passengers among whom were noticed many Princes and prominent people of India, will ever remain green in the memory of those who were privileged to be present on the occasion when the first Indian passenger steamer sailed forth for European ports.

ATTACK OF OLDER COMPANIES.

The Company, however, did not rest content with merely watching the progress of its passenger traffic but responded to the high ambitions which were then on foot and were heard in all quarters. The Company purchased outright a Liverpool Shipping Company owning six modern steamers at a cost of [illegible]. As soon as the formalities of transfer, which were not these days, were over, steamers were one by one sent to ply in the Coastal waters of India where they were [illegible] general good-will [illegible] Commercial companies [illegible] the ports. Never[illegible] of the Company [illegible] employment for its [illegible] very difficult as [illegible] was immediately [illegible] British India Company, Limited, simultaneously [illegible] against the [illegible] threatened [illegible] Rebates due [illegible] who dared [illegible] the steamship company. [illegible] struggle [illegible] both the [illegible] out, the opposition between the two Companies came to a successful end for the Scindia Company, which thus became the first Indian Shipping Company, that had proved itself strong enough to get recognition of its right to ply its steamers in the Coastal Waters of India. At the end of the struggle the Scindia Company found itself free to develop its clientale along the coast and the support it continued to receive at the hands of the Indian shippers necessitated the construction of new tonnage specially built for the carriage of cargo along the Indian Coast.

EXPANSION OF FLEET.

The Company decided to build three new ships and orders for these were placed in 1923 with Messrs. Lithgows Limited, Glasgow. Upon completion of these vessels the Company was fortunate in getting well-known Indian citizens to perform the launching ceremonies. The first of these vessels s. s. Jalabala was launched on the 14th July, 1927, by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, who performed a characteristically Indian ceremony in which the main articles used by him were specially sent from India. A similar ceremony was performed, where s. s. Jalaveera was launched on the 10th October, 1927, by Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and the third steamer s. s. Jaladuta was launched on the 26th November, 1927, by Pundit Motilal Nehru.



The late Mr. Narottam Morarjee.

..... THE SCINDIA FLEET. .....

The Scindia Fleet consists of the following ships, their gross registered tonnage being given also:—Jalavihar, 5,330; Jalaputra, 4,856; Jalarashmi, 4,449; Jalajycti, 4,430; Jalapalaka, 4,215; Jalavijaya, 3,756; Jalatarang, 2,498; Jalabala, 3,610; Jalaveera, 4,965; Jaladuta, 4,965.

The report and accounts of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ld., for the year ended 30th June 1929 shows a loss of Rs. 1,75,000, but after deducting Rs. 4,00,000 for depreciation and including the balance of Rs. 67,000 brought forward from the previous year. The directors, in their report state.

While during the last accounting period the basic rate between Rangoon and Bombay was Rs. 14/ in first half and Rs. 10/2 in second half of the year it was Rs. 10/2 and Rs. 11/ in the corresponding periods of this year. Thus the rates of freight on coast were on an uneconomic level in spite of the fact that general market conditions were favourable for a reasonable increase. Moreover, the tonnage employed on the Coast was much in excess of the requirements of the trade. Consequently many steamers obtained very poor despatch and had to sail with considerable empty space even from Burma ports, which under normal conditions give full cargoes. So far there is no improvement and the situation is causing your Directors much anxiety. Unless the abnormal conditions prevailing in the Coasting Trade are modified, it is easy to realise that not only Indian Shipping cannot prosper on sound economic basis against non-Indian interests which make up their losses in the monopolistic trades—coastal, adjacent and foreign—but the Indian Companies cannot have any chance of earning enough even for their very existence."

Mr. Walchand Hirachand.

The fleet of the Company has been maintained in good order and insured for £6,21,485/ for the current year.

The Balance sheet may be shown as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Capital	Rs. 87,54,000
Investments and Debts	4,34,000
Reserve Account.	ñ
Depreciation Account	17,55,000
Marine Insurance Fund	75,000
Unclaimed Dividends	99,000
Other liabilities	28,65,000

ASSETS:

Fleet	Rs. 59,12,000
Coal and Stores and Dead Stock	1,80,000
Book Debts	12,19,000
Advances & Miscellaneous	6,56,000
Investments	54,71,000
Cash	3,67,000
Loss for the Year	2,42,000

The Invesments include Rs. 13,32,000 of shares in the four subsidiary compaines.

The Profit and Loss Account may be anlysed as follows:

EXPENSES.

Salaries & Wages	1,12,000
Agents Commission	17,500
Reserve Account	1,50,000
Depreciation	4,00,000
Miscellaneous	1,01,000

INCOME.

General Voyages	Rs.2,24,000
Dividends in Subsidiaries	1,11,000
Interest and Transfer Fee	2,03,000
Loss for the Year	2,42,000

The directors of the company are Walchand Hirachand (chairman), Hiralal D. Nanavati, Lalji Naranji, H. P. Mody, and Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha.

INDUSTRY IN GWALIOR.

NEW COTTON MILL.

The foundation-stone laying ceremony of the Binod Mills was performed in Madhavnagar (Freeganj), Ujjain recently.

Madhavnagar has been recently erected by the Regency Council to commemorate the late Maharaja Madhav Rao Scindia Bahadur and with a view to developing Ujjain into a great trading and distributing centre. The progress that has been made and the growth of the town is remarkable. About 500 blocks have either already been constructed or are in course of construction, belonging to merchants of Bombay, Indore and other places. The town has been planned on up-to-date lines with wide roads, electric lighting, water supply and drainage.

The foundation-stone of the Binod Mills buildings was laid by General Rao Raja G. R. Rajwade, Commander-in-Chief and Army Member of the Gwalior Government, before a largely attended gathering of officers, sahukars and other leading persons.

Seth Lalchandji B. Sethi of Messrs. Binodiram Balchand, made an impressive speech suited to the occasion eulogising the late Maharaja Madhav Rao Scindia for the facilities which he always gave to the traders and industrial concerns of Ujjain.

He said that while the excise duty on cloth throughout British India and the Indian States was Rs. 3-8, the late Maharaja charged only Rs 1-9 and when he was compelled to raise the duty he gave other advantages to the textile concerns and advanced large sums of money without interest.

HIRA COTTON MILL.

Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Company, engineers, Bolton, have secured through their agents in India, Messrs. N. Wadia and Sons, a contract for the complete power plant and transmission gearing for the Hira Cotton Mill now being erected at Ujjain. The mill will at first be equipped with 35,000 spindles and 1,000 looms, with preparation for ultimate extension to 55,000 spindles and 1,500 looms Power will be supplied from two Hick-Hargreaves high-speed impulse turbines of the very latest design and construction.

A COMPLETE ORGANISATION

—:o:—

The advantages of good light and air to an engineering works are steadily becoming appreciated by more and more firms and an increasing number of concerns are migrating to places outside the placed for transport facilities. Bell's Asbestos and Engineering Supplies, Limited, for instance, have recently transferred their head office from Southward to Slough. There the works are laid out in such a manner that the stocks of Bell's Asbestos specialities and engine room equisities can be handled and despatched in the most expeditious way. In addition to the Slough works, however, service factories are being established at Leeds, Birmingham and Liverpool, while Overseas companies are operating in Australia and South Africa. A new one is being formed in India which, with branches in Bombay and Calcutta and extensive agency arrangements, will cover the whole country.

Machinery, Processes & Appliances

HOW TO USE LEATHER BELTING.

By Roy C. Moore, M.E., (of Chas A. Schieren Company).

It is here intended to present suggestions on the use of leather belting in the transmission of power. These have been gleaned from the observation of methods used in a great many plants in various industries with the hope that they will be of value to those interested in this phase of plant operation.

It is a rather bold statement to make, but one that is nevertheless true, that belts poorly operated or cared for are a sure sign of an excessive friction load, a high belting cost and a high maintenance cost. Putting the belting equipment into good condition will often reduce these losses by one half, and very often show a marked increase in production by forestalling interruptions or breakdowns with minor repairs. It is not always necessary to make drastic changes in equipment or to spend additional sums to correct a general condition, but it does require a systematic plan to eliminate gradually the cause of most of the troubles and to keep the belting equipment in good condition.

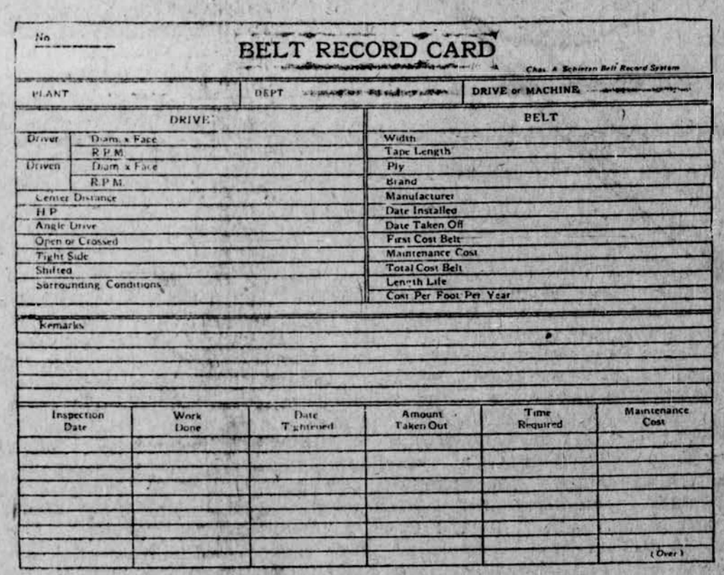
BELT INSPECTORS AND RECORDS.

Many plants have found it best to place responsibility for belting and transmission equipment in the hands of one man, and giving him whatever assistance is necessary, depending on the size of the plant. If the plant is very small this work may take but a portion of one man's time. A plan of this sort is most important in the smaller plants for they too often, allow machine operators to make their own belt repairs and fail to train a single individual in this particular work, with the result that repairs are made only in case of failure. The result is that all manner and kinds of repairs are made, the chief idea being that any kind of repair will do as long as the equipment can be got running again.

Where one man has been delegated to the work of caring for the belting equipment he will find it a help to build up a record of the various drives as he goes along, and which will later serve as a guide in pointing out the cause of belt failures and also provide a means for determining ways to reduce costs. Building a record of this sort as various drives require attention is simple, easy and inexpensive. The belt record card shown here is in use in a number of plants.

A record of this type keeps before one the frequency with which troubles occur on certain drives and it also indicates the nature of the trouble. For instance, if the record showed there had been frequent interruptions to allow for shortending a certain belt it would be well to find out if the belt is too narrow, too thin, too thick, of poor quality, not put on at the proper tension each time, too oily too dry or a number of other causes. It is surprising how many drives of this sort may be found in plants where there is no realization that they exist, simply because no one has been held responsible for looking after the equipment. Many plants have become so used to these conditions that they are rather inclined to EXPECT them.

Once it is decided to follow the suggested plan it is best to begin with one department and, as fast as can be conveniently arranged, the conditions that are causing trouble should be eliminated. Such for instance, as those belts with more than one lacing. These should have the pieces joined together in one continuous length. It is not uncommon to find belts, especially on lighter drives, having four and even as many as five laced joints. Other belts may be slack and by shortening them at a time when the machine is shut down an interruption during the operating period may be avoided. And, too, when a belt is shortened in time it eliminates the possibility of running off the pulleys and being damaged.



No.

BELT RECORD CARD

Chas. A. Schieren Belt Record System

PLANT	DEPT	DRIVE or MACHINE

DRIVE		BELT	
Driver	Diam. x Face	Width	
	R.P.M.	Tape Length	
Driven	Diam. x Face	Ply	
	R.P.M.	Brand	
Center Distance		Manufacturer	
H.P.		Date Installed	
Angle Drive		Date Taken Off	
Open or Crossed		First Cost Belt	
Tight Side		Maintenance Cost	
Shifted		Total Cost Belt	
Surrounding Conditions		Length Life	
		Cost Per Foot Per Year	

Remarks

Inspection Date	Work Done	Date Tightened	Amount Taken Out	Time Required	Maintenance Cost

(Over)

If the point of a lap is lifted, a little belt cement placed under the point will stick it down and stop it from opening further or catching and ripping the belt. Belts that are too dry will shine up the pulley face because the belt surface is glazed and does not grip properly. A light coat of Natural Grip Dressing will make an immediate improvement. Belts that are too oily should be removed from the pulleys for degreasing before they are allowed to burn from excessive slipping. These and numerous other troubles can be noted and corrected at a time that will not interrupt the work of the machines. None of the foregoing conditions will cause immediate belt failure but are always present some little time before, thereby giving plenty of warning of impending trouble. By careful observation they can always be noted in time to permit repairs that will forestall belt failure, lost production and, perhaps, a ruined belt.

CAUSES OF BELT FAILURE AND THEIR REPAIR: SHIFTED BELTS

The guide used to shift belts from the loose to the tight pulley often becomes loose so that one of the forks of the guide will rub the belt edge, picking up the points of the laps or crushing the edge so that the cement in the plies is mroken down. In time, the plies open up or he point a lap catches in the shifting fork and the belt is torn. The set screws of the shifting fork should be tightened down in a position that will allow the belt to ride directly on the crown of the pulleys and, if possible, with no pressure or rubbing against the edge of the belt.

LIFTED POINTS OR OPEN PLIES.

Should the point of a lap come open scrape the surfaces to be stuck and apply a coat of Duxbak waterproof cement with a stick or small brush. As soon as they are dry to the tough give them another coat of cement, a light coat this time, and press together. Usually the pressure of thumb and forefinger on the cemented point is sufficient to squeeze all the air out of the cement and the point is cemented permanently.

Where plies have been opened up, and if they have been cemented with regular or non-waterproof cement, scrape off the old glue while holding the plies apart with a screw driver. Give the surfaces a priming coat of Duxbak waterproof cement and, after drying, apply the final coat and press together. If the area is large it may be necessary to squeeze the cemented surfaces between two boards by means of cabinet or "C" type screw clamps.

OILY BELTS.

Oil from bearings may, in time, so saturate a belt it will fail to pull without excessive slippage. If the belt cannot be taken off at the time temporary relief may be secured by sprinkling a liberal amount of chalk on the surface to absorb the oil. Scrape the ch off as soon as some of the oil has been absorbed and repeat the operation.

The best way to remove oil is to take the belt off the pulleys and soak it in gasoline for about two days. Then stretch the belt out flat on the floor to dry. After drying apply a light coat of Natural Grip belt dressing. Remember it is best to use a dressing prepared by a leather belt manufacturer. Gasoline will not injure the cement in the laps and plies if they are stuck together with either regular or waterproof cement. In saw or planning mills it is common practice to pack oily belts in saw dust for some little period, changing the saw dust several times as it absorbs the oil. If belts are not too oily a few applications of Natural Grip dressing will bring back the gripping qualities of the surface and gradually work some of the oil out of the belt. A well dressed belt does not absorb lubricating oil.

DRY BELTS.

When pulleys acquire a high polish it is an indication that the belt is very dry and its surface glazed. Some of these belts may have little or no slippage due to the fact that the load transmitted is well with the belt's capacity. Drry belts will also wear internally due to friction from lack of dressing. After a dry belt is properly conditioned the polish on

Effect of high-speed operation on belts that are improperly dressed.

High-speed belts, such as are used on blowers and some wood-working equipment should be well dressed when installed and permitted to run-in under light loads to limber them up. Otherwis the belts are likely to heat up because of the excess friction of th stiff belt as it slips instead of be ading and hugging the policy.

the face of the pulleys will dually disappear.

Almost every plant is guilt few drives that are not p proportioned. Rather than make a belt perform a service it is far cheaper proportion the drive adopting thicker or wid installing flexible idler stalling new pulleys t date a belt of sufficien the work. Most pull turers have a fund on this subject whi be glad to put at y will pay many tim their suggestions easiest and most to remedy a con stance the auth commends pull not because be do not have t too often, the a condition that only al and does n them. If are in exc practice it or econon relief fro

THE ELEMENTS OF CONCRETE MAKING

(Reprinted from a pamphlet issued by the Concrete Assn. of India)

PROTECTING NEWLY PLACED CONCRETE-CURING.

If concrete is left exposed to sun and wind before it has properly hardened, much of the water necessary to hardening will evaporate and the concrete will simply dry out. Moisture is necessary to the proper hardening of concrete because, as already mentioned, this process is due to changes which take place in the cement when mixed with water.

Concrete floors, walks, pavements and similar large areas can be protected by covering with moist earth, sand or other moisture retaining materials as soon as the concrete has hardened sufficiently to permit doing so without marring the surface. This covering should be kept moist in warm weather by frequent sprinkling during a period of ten days or so. Walls or other sections which cannot conveniently be covered in the manner suggested can be protected by hanging moist canvas or burlap over them and wetting down the entire work often enough to keep it always moist for 10 days after placing.

During cold weather, protection is equally important, but the concrete need not be kept moist, as evaporation is not so rapid.

FORMS.

Forms or moulds are the receptacles in which concrete is placed, so that it will have the desired shape or outline when hardened. Forms are generally constructed of wood and, where a smooth surface finish is required, planed timber is best.

Finished concrete will have no smoother surface than the forms. For rough work, forms can be made from rough timber. For smooth finish work, get dressed timber tongued and grooved, so that the forms will be tight. Even for plain work timber that has been dressed at least on one side and on the edges is best, because the boards will fit closely together and prevent leakage.

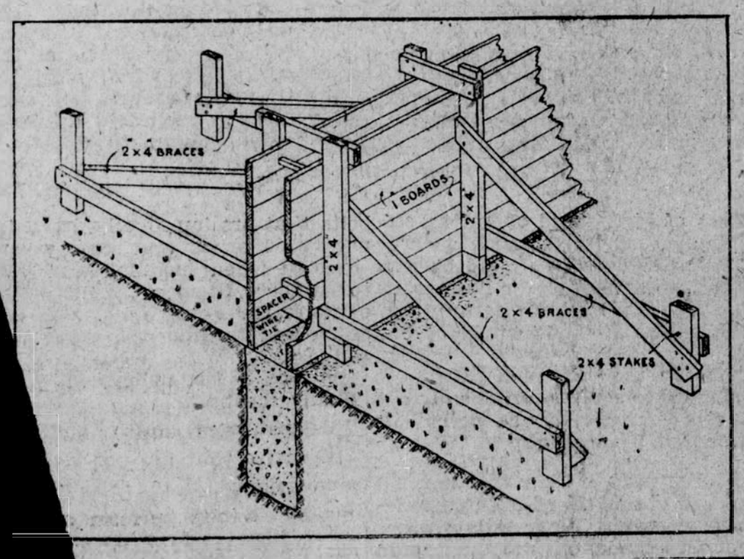
Forms may be built in sections or panels so constructed that they can be easily removed and used again or so that the timber in them can be knocked down without injury and used in other work. Contractors often construct forms with special double-headed nails or with screws instead of with the common wire nails. Forms should be so designed that they can be taken down with the least amount of hammering, thus preventing possible injury to the concrete before it has thoroughly hardened.

For foundation work below ground level, forms will not be necessary if the earth is so firm that the sides of the excavation will stand without caving. When placing and tamping the concrete, however, care must be taken not to knock down the earth into the concrete, as this would cause weak and porous spots in the wall.

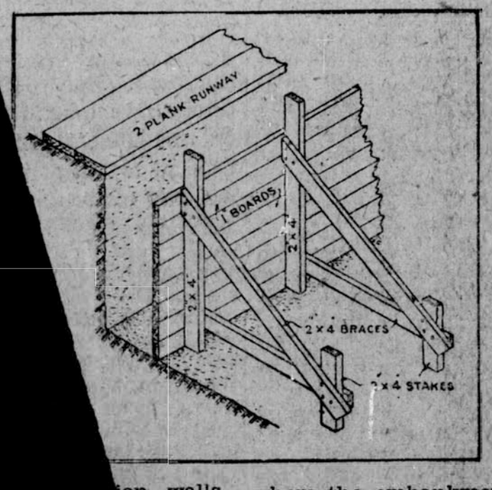
To prevent adhesion of the concrete to the forms and make their removal easy, the forms should be well greased. Crude oil, mould oil or soft soap is generally used for this purpose and is applied with a swab or brush. Whitewash is sometimes used as a substitute when oil or soap is not available. Forms should be cleaned of all concrete adhering to them from previous use and again oiled before reusing.

With ordinary skill in carpentry, anyone can make forms for common concrete construction, provided care is taken to build them strong and true. If properly designed, forms can be assembled in part by clamps and wedges, and only a few nails partly driven will be needed.

After forms are made they should be well braced in position so as to withstand the pressure and prevent bulging of the wet concrete while it is being tamped into place. Wood spacers should be used for walls to hold opposite form faces the correct distance apart, and wire ties passed through or around form studs and across the space between forms to tighten the forms against the spacers. This holds the the forms in true alignment so that the finished wall will be straight and even in thickness.



Forms for foundation wall above grade.



...ion walls where the embankment serves as the outer form.

Wire ties are tightened by twisting. Spacers must be removed as concreting progresses, as otherwise a permanent blemish in the wall will result.

PLASTER AND GLUE MOULDS.

In ornamental concrete work, where the making of complex shapes is necessary, glue or plaster moulds are employed. Considerable skill is required in their manufacture and use.

REMOVAL OF FORMS.

Forms must not be removed or "stripped" until the concrete has hardened sufficiently to permit doing so without damage. The time required cannot be definitely stated, as so much depends on the nature of the work and weather conditions.

In hot weather wall forms can generally be stripped after one or two days and in colder weather in from four to seven days. Floors over basements, roofs and other parts should not be stripped in less than seven days in summer and fourteen days in colder weather. If the concrete is still soft or yielding it should on no account be stripped, and if it has frozen it must be left in the forms until it has thawed and then watched to see whether it will harden sufficiently to be self-sustaining.

PATCHING.

While the utmost care in removing forms should be used, frequently imperfections are unavoidable. Patching should be done with cement and sand mortar mixed in the same proportion as used for the original product and applied immediately after the forms are removed. A creamy wash of cement and water is often applied to the entire surface, particularly in the case of articles which are to be watertight. A wash of this kind fills smaller bubble holes also.

REINFORCED CONCRETE.

Reinforcement is the term used to describe the steel rods, mesh or expanded metal fabric that are placed in the concrete to increase its tensile strength. Concrete is a material that, like stone, is strong in compression, that is, very strong in bearing loads that are placed directly upon it. But it requires steel rods or mesh in certain parts of structures to increase its power to resist stresses or forces that tend to bend it or pull it apart. It is very important that this steel reinforcement be placed in the correct position, that is, in that part of the concrete mass where it will be most effective in resisting the tensile stresses.

For example, in a concrete lintel or beam, the reinforcement is placed near the lower side, as that is the side which tends to pull apart when the beam is loaded. More important or elaborate structures, such as floors above ground, beams columns and retaining walls, should be designed by an experienced engineer.

(To be continued.)

ROAD DEVELOPMENT IN MADRAS.

METAL VS. EARTH ROADS.

(BY C. P. C. W. IN THE "HINDU.")

Every day the urgent necessity or the development of communications is becoming more and more marked in India where the economic advance of the country is being definitely retarded as a result of inadequate and poor roads. The ryot finds difficulty in marketing his produce because he is unable to transport it from the source of production to the most profitable market, due to lack of communications and Road development should be considered as an essential part of every irrigation scheme, which may easily lose a large part of its value if this essential is overlooked.

THE EXAMPLE OF COIMBATORE.

In Southern India there is a strong prejudice in favour of metalled roads and the mention of earth roads is likely to call forth cries of desision and scorn —yet in earth roads lies a practical solution to the problem of inadequate communications,, between villages and feeder roads leading to marketing centres or the railway. In the Punjab one may see tractor drawn earth graders at work, busily constructing economical earth roads which will carry motor traffic and bring increased prosperity to the country. It is but little known that in this Presidency the first mileage of graded roads (i.e., earth roads constructed by mechanically drawn graders) has just been successfully made in the Coimbatore District near Tiruppur. The President and Engineer of the District Board are to be congratulated on the foresight they have shown in being the first to construct graded roads in this Presidency and this work will be viewed with interest by all those interested in road development. Where a narrow cart-track, in many cases nothing but a water-channel formerly existed there now is a fine earth road, 32 feet wide and with channels each side. This road will enable agricultural produce to be marketed with greater speed and economy and will also open a considerable interior districts to motor bus and other traffic. Truly an epoch in the history of Madras roads!

It is reasonable to suppose that other District Boards will now take an active interest in graded roads and it is no exaggeration to say that these roads will help to solve the acute problem of how to build and maintain new roads on existing funds. Neither the traffic in the average upcountry district nor the available funds yet justify asphalt or concrete roads , and District Boards should not attempt schemes which they are unable to afffford. Graded eartht roads are cheap and lay a foundation for those of more solid construction which will undoubtedly be required in the future.

A CHEAP TRANSPORT.

Earth roads are a beginning to the end desired by and dreamed of by every road engineer— the surface treated gravel or bitumen macadam road. An earth road can be constructed at an average cost per mile of Rs. 6,700, whilst the average annual maintenance charge is only Rs. 100 per mile. Many people think an earth road cannot carry motor traffic but there is no reason why a properly constructed grader earth should not carry an average daily motor traffic of 100 vehicles, a figure above the traffic experienced in the usual upcountry district.

The Coimbatore District Board have set a wise example and the people of this Presidency will watch with interest whether other road authorities are going to follow their example.

A NEW SHEET STEEL PILLAR.

By "ARGONAUT" in "Distribution"

There has been a good deal of discussion lately on the relative advantages of Sheet Steel Cast Iron Pillars. The Sheet Steel Pillar designs which have been produced hitherto have not created a very wide demand among those Engineers who have had an opportunity of examining them, the chief reason being that they have not appeared to possess the same rigidity and solidity in design as the Cast Iron type. The new Henley Patent Sheet Steel Pillar, however, has all the characteristics of a substantial quickly assembled Pillar at a price which shows a considerable saving on the cost of the Cast Iron type. The construction of this Sheet Steel Pillar is unique. The pleasing appearance and up-to-date design clearly indicate that the Artist has been called in to co-operate with the Engineer. This Sheet Steel Pillar is a sound engineering proposition, the sides and doors being made of 'one piece' sheet steel pressings—not sheet steel pieces rivetted together.

Pillars required for use in sub-stations or for industrial equipment are provided with cast-iron Plinths, whilst for outdoor distribution systems Pillars with cast-iron Roots are supplied. The Roots and Plinths are made of cast iron so as to resist corrosion below and just above the ground, which are the parts of a pillar exposed to corrosive influences. This question of corrosion has been properly studied from all points of view and has been solved satisfactorily by painting the Roots of Pillars for outdoor installation with Bitumastic Paint; above ground level both the inside and the outside of all Pillars are given a protective coating of metallic Aluminium Paint which stubbornly resists rust and corrosive action. The silver grey colour of the interior diffuses light inside the shell considerably facilitating inspection and assembly work. The insides of the doors are printed white and thus provide a very convenient means for recording details of circuits, etc. The external finish over the priming coat of metallic Aluminium Paint is the standard "Henley Green."

The details given below indicate that the construction of these Sheet Steel Pillars is very sound from a mechanical point of view.

Screwed into the corners of the Plinths are four long steel Tie Rods. The two Sides, each of which consists of an one-piece steel pressing, are arranged to slip over these tie-rods, and the Roof, which consists of a steel pressing fitted with cast-iron ends is then placed over the tie rods and attached by means of cap nuts made from brass forgings. Angle irons, which are fixed along the top of the door openings, assist in tying together the sides and form seatings for the doors. Doors are provided both at the front and back of the Pillar and consist of sheet steel pressings with raised panels which act as stiffeners and also enhance the appearance. The method of hanging the doors is novel. Hinges are made from heavy brass forgings, the hinge pins being formed by the long tie bars which pass through the corner posts formed in the sides of the Pillar.

The Locks are "triple-action," bolt type, steel rods help by extruded brass guides being operated in an upward and downward direction and a catch being provided on the side. The Lock itself is made from brass forgings. The Key provided for operating the Lock is used to remove the Plug protecting the Keyhole, and also as a Handle for the Door.

Ample ventilation is ensured by the provision of wide air passages at the bottom of the Pillar between the Cast Iron Plinths, the Sides and the Doors, and at the top between the Roof, the Sides and the Doors. These air passages run vertically and are arranged to prevent wire and sticks being poked through them.

INDIA'S SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Protection for the sugar industry is one of the main items on the agenda of the first meeting of the Central Agricultural Research Council which will be held in Pusa on December 7.

The Sugar Committee of the Council has with commendable speed produced an interim report suggesting immediate action by the Government of India on its recommendations. The report will be discussed by the Council.

India's sugar industry, it is maintained, is threatened by world competition in a manner that even the production of "gur" which has hitherto been a monopoly of the indigenous grower, has now a rival in the "gur" which has hitherto been shipped for trial purposes by the Dutch Indies manufacturers. This "gur" under the existing "ad valorem" duty is imported very cheap.

The first question that arises is whether this import duty should be converted into a specific duty. Secondly, the whole position of the sugar industry requires an early Tariff Board inquiry. The view that protection should be granted has been pressed by the Governments of all the four sugar producing provinces. It is understood that the Sugar Committee's interim report also favours this view.

Some Dutch Indies manufacturers, anticipating some tariff protection by India, are reported to be preparing themselves for opening a factory in India. Another urgent need is the appointment of a Sugar Technologist. The idea is that he is not to maintain any organization of his own but be individually at the service of sugar producers in India at a nominal fee. It is felt that while foreign manufacturers of sugar have considerable technical skill at their disposal the Indian producer is without direction. This appointment, therefore, is intended to fill the gap left by the deficiencies of private enterprise.

Thirdly, there is the proposal that the Research Council allot Rs. 8,000 a year to the Punjab, U. P., and Bihar and ask them to experiment in sugar-crushing mills which at present are of a very antiquated waste of juice. The idea is to evolve a practical scheme which, while within the means of the peasant and capable of local operation by village blacksmiths, will be most economical.

Then, again, it is said, that Coimbatore which is going remarkable work in sugar tests under Mr. Venkataram—so much so that Quebec for instance now produces sugar cane tested at Coimbatore—should have three substations in Bihar, U. P. and the Punjab.—"The Planters Journal."

MOTOR CARS OF 1939.

WILL TRAVEL EIGHTY MILES ON ONE GALLON OF PETROL AND WEIGH THOUSAND POUNDS.

"Within ten years motor cars will safely travel a hundred miles an hour, weigh less than a thousand pounds, sell for less than a thousand dollars and cover 80 miles on a gallon of petrol."

This is the startling prophecy of Mr. Charles F. Kettering, President of General Motors Research Corporation, and inventor of the self-starter and many other automobile improvements.

"Lightness of construction is one of the things we have learned from the airplane," said Mr. Kettering in a recent interview published in a New York newspaper "Until 1920 we used to boast of how heavy our cars were. Now a chief selling point is how light they are. Aluminium, lynite and invar all came into motor car construction by way of the airplane. Just now we are perfecting for commercial purposes, a new metal fifteen times stronger than nickelled steel, yet only one-third as heavy as aluminium. We figure we can allow about four pounds per horse-power in making motors of this new metal. Thus a 50 horse-power motor would weigh only 200 pounds.

"Light weight and improved methods of carburetion are going to double the mileage we can get on a gallon of petrol. I also believe that many parts will be eliminated on the motor car of the future. The whole method of gear shifting is undergoing a series of changes right now—changes that eventually will do away with the cumbersome shifting lever. Shifting, braking and possibly steering will be a part of the electrical system.

"Body design is due for marked changes, also. We are only beginning to learn the possibilities of the stream-line body in reducing wind resistance. Major Segrave could never have made his magnificent record unless he had thoroughly understood the science of stream-lining."

Mr. Kettering concluded: "As far as I can see—and I am taking a long look into the future—the motor car and the airplane will never conflict. Instead, they will complement each other—and inside of another ten years it will be a wise man indeed who can tell, when blindfolded, whether he is riding in an airplane or car."

JESSOP & CO.'S DIRECTOR DEAD

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News has been received of the sudden death in England of Mr. Thomas Wilson, who from November, 1914 to May, 1919 was senior director in India of Messrs. Jessop and Co.

Mr. Wilson, who was trained in Glasgow, was a marine engineer before he joined the firm in Calcutta in 1897. From assistant he rose to be head of the stores department and head of the firm in India. In May, 1919, he retired and settled down at Sterling, Scotland, where he interested himself in public work, in particular with the Boy Scout and Boys' Brigade movements.

He was a lifelong member of the United Free Church of Scotland, and while living in Calcutta was a deacon and subsequently an elder of the Wellesley Square Church. Mr. Wilson leaves a widow and two sons, one of whom is with Messrs. Jessop and Co. at Bombay, while the other is a stock broker in Glasgow.

COTTON MILLS' OUTPUT.

—:o:—

Cotton Spinning and weaving in Indian mills, according to the monthly statistics published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, showed an increase of 8.8 per cent in the quantity of yarn spun during August and of 8.5 in the amount of woven goods manufactured in the same month, as compared with the output for the preceding month.

The total quantity of yarn spun during the month under review amountad to 68 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 45 million lbs., as compared with 40 million and 28 million lbs., respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year, recording an increase of 71 per cent. in the case of yarn, and of 61 per cent in the case of woven goods.

In the twelve months, September, 1928, to August 1929, i.e., for the cotton year 1928-29 the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 739 millions lbs. anl that of woven goods to 504 million lbs, as against 675 million and 473 million lbs., respectively, in the preceding year.

In the five months, April to August, 1929, the quantities produced were 306 million lb. of yarn and 205 million lbs. of woven goods. The exports of the Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the same period were 10 million libs, as compared with 7 million and 10 million lbs., in the corresponding periods, of 1928 and 1927, respectively.

The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of August, 1929 was about 55 million lbs., and the imports of the same counts were 87,000 lbs. only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 11 million lbs., and of fine counts ,above No. 40) 1,340,000 lbs., as against 1,385,000 lbs. and 882,000 lbs., respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUES.

According to returns received in the Department of Commercial In[illegible] telligence and Statistics, the gran[illegible] total of gross Indian Sea and La[illegible] Customs Revenue (excluding s[illegible] revenue) collected during Octo[illegible] 1929, amounted to Rs. 4.41 lakh[illegible] against Rs. 4.07 lakhs in the [illegible] ceding month and Rs. 4.55 [illegible] in October 1928. The total re[illegible] realised in the seven months [illegible] to October 1929, was Rs. 29.2[illegible] as compared with Rs. 28.0[illegible] in the same period last ye[illegible] this, import duties contrib[illegible] 22.78 lakhs, export duties [illegible] lakhs, excise duties on mo[illegible] Rs. 1,72 lakhs, and on ke[illegible] 57 lakhs and land custom[illegible] cellaneous duties Rs. 82 [illegible]

Increases were notic[illegible] port duties on sugar, [illegible] ton-yarn, pneumatic [illegible] tubes, railway plant [illegible] stock and motor ca[illegible] In export duties th[illegible] creases in the duti[illegible] and manufactured [illegible] land customs rec[illegible] ercise duties on [illegible] kerosene. On th[illegible] port duties on [illegible] piecegoods (cot[illegible] tile fabrics (ot[illegible] silk), iron and [illegible] match splints [illegible] other than i[illegible] oils, silk pie[illegible] hardware a[illegible] showed dec[illegible]

The pr[illegible] private i[illegible] months [illegible] gated n[illegible] duties [illegible] clusive [illegible] ed th[illegible] lakhs [illegible] lakhs [illegible] of th[illegible]

LAKSHMI INSURANCE CO.

In an editorial review of the Lakshmi Insurance Company's work for 1928-29, "Indian Finance," says as follows:—

1928-29 RESULTS.

	Rs.
Proposals received ...	90,50,100
Proposals accepted ...	66,21,350
Total premium income ...	7,82,344
Total income ...	8,25.166
Claims ...	79,471
Addition to life fund ...	4,04,193
Life Fund ...	9,32,879
Expense ratio	41 per cent.

Reviewing the accounts of 1926-27, we expressed the view that "the progress is, indeed, so gratifying and on such sound lines that this Life Office, in spite of its tender age, could well afford to be judged by the same standards as the older and bigger institutions in the field." We have now received the balance sheet and the Director's report of the Lakshmi for the year ended April 30, 1929, being the record of the achievement in its fifth-year of existence. Highly satisfactory and unique, in many respects, as was the record of the Lakshmi at the end of its third year, a review for which appeared in our issue of February 4, 1928, the position as revealed at the end of the first quinquennium is even more impressive and more reassuring than what the most sanguine amongst us could have believed possible from this admittedly precocious "infant prodigy." There is purely a great deal which is surpassingly resplendent in the career of a company which, at the end of the fifth year, can claim to have written a total business of Rs. 2,26,35,350, built up a life fund which is just short of the Rs. 10 lakhs mark, disclosed a surplus of Rs. 1¼ lakhs in the very first valuation and extended to its policyholders the benefit of a reversionary bonus of Rs. 12 per annum per thousand on whole life policies and Rs. 10 per annum per thousand on endowment. The credit due to such splendid achievement is still further enhanced when it is added that the Company has effected a progressive decline in its ratio of expenditure, the percentage for the year under review being 41.0 per cent. as against 47.0 per cent. in 1925-26.

THE SUCCESS OF LAKSHMI.

In this there is a lesson and a [illegible] an example and a warning [illegible] new entrants in the Indian [illegible]ce world. The success of [illegible]shmi has been of so out[illegible] a character, that it has [illegible]he subsequent flotation of [illegible] dozen indigenous life [illegible]ose promoters also have [illegible] hope that similar re[illegible] be attainable by them. [illegible] has done, man can do; [illegible] what Lakshmi has [illegible]y new insurance com[illegible]ieve—so has argued [illegible] sponsors or moving [illegible]ecent ventures. We [illegible] throw cold water [illegible] and go-ahead ele[illegible] all the enterprise [illegible]bilised in the [illegible]ncial and indus[illegible] of the country. We accord a welcome to the new comers; but it is expected of us that we tender them such advice as would enable them to grow from infancy to adoloscence and manhood with a measure of safety and with some immunity from those blighting influences and factors, which prove calamitous in this land of appalling infant mortality. And the "few words of advice," which we deem it necessary to give, are: Give up the craze for quantity of busines. Be more particular about its quality. Let your medical examination be strict. The first and foremost requisite of a life office is to secure loyal, keen, competent and economical agents. Exercise good judgment before you appoint them—and after you appoint them, give them every facility, every encouragement and pamper them under no circumstances. **And, every time, make sure that the cost incurred on an agent bears a scientific proportion to the business, not dud business but lasting and clean business, secured by him.**

AN ENCOURAGING LEAD.

The recently-formed companies cannot do better than study the working of the Lakshmi as affording them a lesson in the right way of conducting a life office and a warning against the wrong way. In the year under review, the proposals received were Rs. 90½ lakhs and the proposals accepted were only Rs. 66¼ lakhs—a clear token that there is no unseemly avidity for any business that is offering. On the other hand, the non-acceptance of more than a fourth of the proposals is indicative of great care in the selection of lives. Against a total premium and other income of Rs. 8¼ lakhs, the expenditure was less than 3½ lakhs. These figures furnish ample evidence both as regards the moderate cost of new business and the reasonable percentage of lapses on old business. The Directors of the Lakshmi believe that an important factor in the phenomenal success of the Company is that "the class of agents working for our Company is much superior to the others in the field in point of character and social standing." Quite so. And, once again, we may impress on the management of the new indigenous life concerns the necessity for making sure that the agency organisation is both competent and economical. Choose your agents with care; and "their adoption tried, grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel."

Coming to detailed figures, the completed new business in 1928-29 at Rs. 66,21,350 is higher than that in 1927-28 by Rs. 11 lakhs. The premium income has increased from Rs. 5,76,493 to Rs. 7,82,344. The Life Fund at the end of the year is Rs. 9,32,879 as against Rs. 5,28,686 at the end of the previous year. The expense ratio has gone down from 47 per cent. to 41 per cent. The funds of the Company are invested up to Rs. 5 lakhs in Government Securities and up to Rs. 3¾ lakhs in the first mortgages on property.

INDIAN PENINSULAR INSURANCE CO.

A NEW MADRAS VENTURE.

The inaugural ceremony of the Indian Peninsular Insurance Company Limited, Madras, took place recently at its premises in Rattan Bazaar. Road, Madras. Its management consists of 8 directors of whom Mr. C. Maruthavanam Pillai, M.L.C., is the Chairman. Mr. D. A. Sarma and Co., Madras, are to be the managers of the concern.

The function was largely attended. Those present included: Messrs. P. Parankusam Naidu, V. Shanmuga Mudaliar, Messrs. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliar, C. Venkatarangam Naidu, and R. Satyamurthi Aiyar. The guests were entertained to light refreshments after which the Raja of Nilambur, one of the Directors, was requested to perform the opening ceremony.

The Raja of Nilambur said that no apology was needed in starting a new life insurance concern in this province and that Life Insurance had come to stay in India. In 1913 the total life assurance income in India was Rs. 1,26,69,000. In 1927 the amount had more than trebled and came to as much as Rs. 429 lakhs. Therefore they might expect India to come in course of time into line with the most advanced countries in the West. In spite of these prospects before them he desired to point out that life insurance had touched only the very fringe of the millions in their country. It was now confined almost entirely to educated India and especially to town dwellers. The rural areas had not yet realised the benefit of a scheme of life insurance. The gospel had yet to be spread to the villages and among the illiterate masses.

Indeed, the low position which India now occupied in the insurance world was borne out by the fact that while in America there was an insurance protection, on an average of Rs. 2,000 per head, in Canada Rs. 1,300 per head, in New Zealand Rs. 100 per head, and in Great Britain Rs. 600 per head, the average per head in India was only a rupee. After making the fullest allowance for the poverty of the land and the appalling illiteracy of the bulk of their countrymen, it was impossible to resist the conclusion that a very considerable field of work lay before them. He would mention two aspects of insurance work in India. From the statistics, he found that as much as ten crores of rupees went out of India every year in the shape premiums on various kinds of insurance business In the early stages of insurance business, there was undoubtedly justification for non-Indian companies starting work in India. They were pioneers in the field and they had shown by their example and work, that there was a vast scope for insurance work. But a great deal of water had flown under the bridge since then. In India there were now a number of Indian concerns which had a solid record of work to their credit. Hereafter, there should be no need for any Indian to invest in a policy in a non-Indian company. Towards the realisation of this ideal, indigenous concerns had to be started in larger numbers than they had done. Therefore the Indian Peninsular Company, he hoped, would be found an effective agency in this direction.

Again, Madras had become the Cinderalla of India, in the field of life insurance. The bulk of insurance work in the proprovincs was now done by non-Indian companies and companies from other provinces. The number of concerns started in the province was almost negligible. He believed he was right in stating that none of the few companies which had their headquarters in this presidency had any branches in other provinces. They could not contemplate with equanimity the continuance of this state of things. He therefore appealed to the public to accord its wholehearted support to this new venture. Of the ten thousand shares which formed the capital of the company nearly four thousand had been subscribed and paid for. The rest would be available in small lots to the public. The necessary preliminary deposit of Rs. 25,000 in Government securities had been made and in due course the full amount of ten lakhs would be paid. No monopoly of any kind would be allowed or tolerated in this company which would be run on democratic lines.

Mr. N. S Srinivasa Aiyar proposed a hearty vote of thanks to those present and the function then terminated.

[illegible] OF COTTON

[illegible]e Japan [illegible]on and [illegible]th Ex[illegible]apanese [illegible] during [illegible] year [illegible]ards, [illegible] com[illegible]are [illegible]en, during the first half of 1928. Exports to China during the period were 324,657,000 square yards, showing a fall of 41,570,000 square yards as compared with the corresponding period of 1928, but those to India were nearly doubled, at 266,234,000 square yards, and those to the Netherlands East Indies, the third largest yards more, at 105,917,000 square yards more, at 105,9117,000 square yards. The year 1928 was not; as a whole, a satisfactory one for Japan in the Indian trade.

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TRADE & ENGINEERING IN THE SOUTH.

PYKARA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

Major H. G. Howard, Chief Engineer, Hydro-Electric Development, has tested the transmission line from Pykara to the Ootacamund Power Station and a government order announces that power from Pykara has been made available for lighting Ootacamund from the 20th ultimo. The transformers to cut down the voltage from 11,000 to 4,000, which only recently arrived from England, are being installed at the Ootacamund Municipal Power Station and the Ootacamund Municipality will probably draw power from Pykara about the end of this month. Though the transmission line to Coonoor is ready, certain work on that line has to be done after the Ootacamund Municipal Council ceases to draw current from Kateri. This work will occupy about a month. It is understood that Coonoor will not be in a position to draw current till some time next year.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING IN QUILON.

A general meeting of the Quilon Taluq Co-operative Bank was held in the Ayurvedic School Hall, under the presidency of Mr. K. S. Chellam Iyer. Mr. K. Keshavan, the Secretary, presented the report and balance sheet for the year 1928-29. At the beginning of 1927-28 there were 246 members. There were 475 at the close of 1928-29. Deposits in the Savings Bank which stood at Rs. 3,007 rose to Rs. 10,249. Two hundred and twelve loans amounting to Rs 28,456 were issued during the year under review of which 78 loans (Rs. 23,537) were repaid. The report and the balance sheet were adopted. The draft budget for 1929-30 was discussed and passed, after which the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year was held.

MYSORE CO-OPERATIVE LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

The following gentlemen are constituted as Directors of the Mysore Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank:—

Rajasabhabhushana K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Retired First Member of Council (Chairman), Fakhr-ul-Hakim B. Mahomed Usman, Messrs. B. Kempanna, S. Venkatakrishnayya, Darmapraksha Chandre Gowda, Sylvester Pais, M. Hariyanna, Sajjana Rao, H. Venkatramiah, Rama Rao, Bapat, Sagar, Tudiki Ramanna, Thirthahalli, Suryanarayana Chetti, Arkalgud, Bellur Dyavappa Gowda, and Chikka Chenna Nanjappa Chetti of Kolar.

MYSORE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Anantasubramanyam, Industrial Assistant is placed in charge of the current duties of the Director of Industries and Commerce during the period of the latter's deputation to Bombay and Calcutta.

COCHIN'S STATE-AIDED BANK.

The Cochin Government have just passed orders on the resolution passed by the Legislative Council urging the establishment of a State-Aided Bank, in view of the supreme necessity and importance of further improving the economic condition of the State, and to finance the agricultural, industrial and trading concerns

N. G. S. R. ADVISORY BOARD.

A press communique states that at the last meeting of the N. G. S. Ry. Local Advisory Committee, the arrangements which have been made for the forthcoming tour and the demonstration of cinema cars over the N. G. S. Rly. system were discussed. A report of the opening of the Parbhani Gangathar section of the Parbhani-Parli railway was laid before the committee. On a proposal made by Mr. Bezonji Faridoonji, the chairman agreed to posting an Assistant Traffic Superintendent at Jalna during the cotton season to accelerate the cotton traffic on the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley line. The committee expressed full agreement with Mr. Faridoonji in regard to the serious inconvenience to the public resulting from a fluctuating rate of exchange between Halli Sicca currency in which fares and freight are paid, and the Government of India currency in which the freights and fares are quoted. The following resolution was passed:

"That in the opinion of this committee it is of importance that a fixed rate of exchange between Halli Sicca and British Government currency should be adopted by the railway in quoting rates and fares so that there would be no uncertainty as to the payments to be made by the public" The chairman said that although it had not been found possible to obtain a satisfactory solution of this difficulty hitherto, in view of the resolution passed by the committee the case would be reopened and a further attempt made to find a solution.

MADRAS LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

In 1925 the Government of Madras approved of the organisation as an experimental measure of land mortgage banks on a co-operative basis in the Madras Presidency. The primary object of the land mortgage banks was to give relief to agriculturists especially small landholders for their indebtedness by providing loans for redemption of mortgages on agricultural lands and the discharge of prior debts not secured by mortgages. The improvement of land and all methods of cultivation was also within their scope. There are now 20 land mortgage banks in the Madras Presidency. Of these only a few have succeeded in floating debentures and starting work. The chief difficulty [illegible] was with regard to the selling of debentures locally. The government have now passed orders for the formation of a central organisation of Madras to float debentures on the assets transferred to it by the primary land mortgage banks and to finance the latter out of the proceeds.

RUBBER CULTIVATION IN MYSORE.

The Mysore Government have framed new rules for the grant of lands for rubber cultivation in the Mysore State. Under these rules the lands will be sold by auction, subject to a minimum upset price of Rs. 40 per acre and will be granted on temporary tenure. They will be held free of assessment for the first three years and on half assessment for the next two years, full assessment being recovered at Rs. 1-8 per acre from the 6th year onwards. In the case of lands given for rubber cultivation under the old rules, the rate of assessment will be reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 per acre.

COCHIN HARBOUR.

The Cochin Harbour Authorities have under consideration certain proposals for the improvement of the oil discharge facilities at the Port in view of the large increase in the oil shipments arriving here. The discharge of Oil tankers is now carried out by means of barges and although the position has lately been improved by the opening of the Harbour the present method is still antiquated. It has been suggested that the most satisfactory method of doing this would be by laying a submarine pipe-line from a fixed tanker berth to Ernakulam. The idea is to dredge a tanker berth on the east side of Vypeen, to put up a Boosting Station at Vypeen and to have a pipe-line running thence to Ernakulam crossing Candle Island and Boighatty en route. The Burmah Shell authorities have approached the Government with a request whether they would be prepared to instal these berths, pipelines, etc., as a facility common to all importers of petrolum into Cochin, or whether they would permit the companies concerned to carry out the work themselves and whether they could assist them by arranging for a suitable permanent or a semi-permanent berth for tanker discharge.

MANGALORE WATER SUPPLY.

A special meeting of the Mangalore Municipal Council was recently convened to discuss the water-supply scheme with the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Southern Circle, Mr. K. Narayana Iyengar, B.A., L.C.E., and to learn from him all the necessary details. The Deputy Sanitary Engineer, after suitably answering all the querries put to him made a speech, pointing out the advantages of the present scheme over a dozen, or more schemes, already investigated and abandoned. In brief he said the possibilities of the Hassan [illegible] scheme were immense and that a supply of ten gallons per head per diem could safely be relied upon, and an ultimate supply of twelve gallons could be reached for a population of 60,000. that in no place had people used more than 12 gallons per head and the average consumption was only 7.1 gallons. So it was not advisable to give up the present scheme, because it was the cheapest, and the annual cost of maintenance was only Rs. 4,500, as it was a gravitation scheme, and any scheme with pumping would cost annually Rs. 50,000 or so. After the discussion the Chairman, on behalf of the Council, thanked the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, and said that the Council would consider the question as they were now fully equipped with all the facts, and hoped that the Council would adopt the scheme as early as possible.

FRUIT CULTURE IN MYSORE.

The Government of Mysore in a memorandum observe that much useful work could be done in the way of encouraging people to grow fruit trees in the yards of their houses both in towns and villages. The District Economic Superintendents have been requested to take up this activity and pursue it in a steady and systematic, manner. In places like Bangalore and Mysore, fruit plants suited to the locality, such as papayas, guavas, loquats, figs, pomegranates, sapodilla, vine and lime are easily syallable, and what is required is that the Economic Superintendents should get at people, who have available space for planting and supply the requisite plants. The District Economic Superintendent have been requested to submit a programme of the work they intend doing in this direction, and to devote a special paragraph in their future monthly reports, to the action they have taken and results they have achieved.

KOLHAPUR AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The Agricultural Show at Kolhapur which was opened by the Viceroy on the 19th was closed on the 24th. A distinguished gathering was present at the prize-distribution, amongst others being Major L. E. Lang, Political Resident, Kolhapur, Captain Gastrell, Assistant Resident, Rao Bahadur A. B. Satthe, Diwan of Kolhapur, and several Sardars and Jagirdars. At the outset Rao Saheb D. M. Bhosle read a summary of the proceedings of the whole show. He referred chiefly to the various activities of the Maharaja in advancing the interests of agriculturists in the State. These included the establishment of Bias Agricultural schools, the Irwin Agricultural Museum, the Shahu Agricultural School and the separate agricultural department started by the State. Rao Saheb Bhosle continued that including the cattle stall, there were altogether 453 stalls at the exhibition which showed a rise of 178, as compared with the number at the previous exhibition.

The speaker then thanked Shri Aisaheb Maharaj, the Dowager Maharanisaheb, for her ba[illegible] candle-stand and glass pi[illegible] and lamps which she had se[illegible] exhibits. Mention was also m[illegible] the excellent birds sent as e[illegible] to the poultry section b[illegible] Saheb Akkasaheb and Pri[illegible] ramsingh of Dewas (Seni[illegible]

After the reading of th[illegible] H. H. the Maharaja of [illegible] distributed the prize[illegible] those who received the[illegible] dals were (1) Major L. [illegible] the best pair of Turke[illegible] Shri Laxmibai Dowag[illegible] saheb for the best b[illegible] Akkasaheb Maharaj [illegible] of bullocks, Princ[illegible] for the best birds [illegible] tion, Mr. Kadam f[illegible] locks, Mr. Bburag[illegible] the best cow. Th[illegible] thers for their c[illegible] per Engineerin[illegible] charakha, and [illegible] for disc-harrow[illegible]

The recipien[illegible] included Mr. [illegible] man tractor [illegible] Company a[illegible] Committee. [illegible] tribution t[illegible] brief spee[illegible] the mem[illegible] and othe[illegible] they ha[illegible] show a [illegible]

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The Bombay Chronicle
TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY, Friday November 29, 1929.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

(Continued from page 1).

exact words used by the Chamber:

"Textile Department:—My Committee understand that this department is urgently in need of a waste plant, arrangements for fine-yarn spinning, hosiery plant, sizing machines, dyeing and bleaching plant and various other looms and spinning and opening machines with new labour-saving devices. If this allegation is correct, the textile course cannot be said to be complete. The weaving workshop, it is said, closed since the last 4 years as the new buildings have cracked so much that the shafting could not be worked. If this is a fact, it reflects gravely upon the present management and administration of the Institute, as it means that the students do not receive training with regard to practical weaving. Facilities are provided to a very limited extent, but especially in weaving technology. Where practical work is to be submitted to the City and Guild of London, nothing can be done as the weaving shed is closed."

The Chamber then ask the Government of Bombay to appoint a Committee to investigate these allegations and report how to remedy the defects. But I may as well add that the promotion of technical education has seldom found favour with our local Government.

NOVEMBER 25.

A SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

To-day, I attended a meeting the shareholders of a company ch is not so prosperous as would like it to be as it has rather heavy losses. The ng was really representative as the ordinary investor There were men of every tion from managers down s and even a few mecha- ugh there were not many ranks of Big Business Finance. It was expect- he meeting would be it did pass off quietly, thanks to the tact and ability of the chairman, who was prepared to answer every question, though many of the questions were not intended to be pleasant.

A long introductory speech explained away the losses. These were due to competition which could not be remedied by measures fully within the sphere of Economics. But the interesting question of subsidiary companies was raised. It was complained that the subsidiary floatations were unnecessary for the purposes of the company. But to make matters worse they enabled the directors to keep away certain transactions out of the purview of the shoreholders and their representatives.

In reply, it was explaned that these subsidiaries were either wholly or mainly owned and fully controlled by the company, facilitated its working and limited its liabilities still further. The parent company could localise its losses, get better facilities to provide for secret reserves and effect a considerable amount of decentralisation, while the resources of all of them could be mobilised to support the parent company in case of emergency. But the only danger lay in advancing money to these offsprings if they be in difficulties.

I might here observe that these days. however, the general shareholder is getting restive and suspicious. He has too long been without his dividend. Give him his returns, big fat dividends, and he will go to sleep over the affair of the company, excepting for an occasional hurried activity to sell or buy shares. But starve him for a short time: Out he comes with any and every allegation, numerous proposals to amend this and condemn that —till he gets what he wants— dividends. If the shareholder had taken a fraction of the interest and trouble in his concerns during the boom days that he does now, his companies would have been still prosperous.

OIL PRODUCTION.

—:o:—

this issue we pub- n last year's pro- India. So far as at present, oil world this year 467,000,000 bar- ,000 barrels, or han last year, as 2-1/2 per rly increase 100,000,000 n in the d reach year, or is would world's e pro- years. marily fornia New

MONEY IN HANDICRAFTS.

The "Industry" Press of Shambazar, Calcutta, has to its credit the publication of several useful books on cottage and small industries. Its latest publication is entitled "Money in Handicrafts" and embodies a detailed description of the process of work in diverse handicrafts with hints for their improvement. Even in these days of industrial backwardness there is hardly any village in this country where humble handicrafts are not carried on. But in most cases they are done in a primitive fashion and there is no directory worth its name which contains details of village handicrafts and no useful guide for their improvement. "Money in Handicrafts" seeks to remove that want. The book is priced at Rs. 1-8 only.

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